

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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## NEAR EAST NEEDS ALLIED POWERS

Dr. White Says Time Must Come When America Shall Demand Allies Deal With Near East From Nationalists' Standpoint

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Until the allied powers, with the United States, turn their attention to the Near East, "a breeding spot of intrigue and unrest, almost any tragedy may be expected there," declares the Rev. Stanley White, secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions. "The situation in Syria," says Dr. White, "is one which contains mingled elements of anxiety and hope. The anxiety is caused by the rapid change of political events. The unexpected agreement made between the French Government and the Turkish Nationalists particularly awakens alarm. If it means the withdrawal of the French from Cilicia, it will undoubtedly open the way for further attack by the Turks upon the unprotected Armenians who live in the Cilician district. Already it is reported that an American naval vessel has proceeded to the coast at Mersina. Remembering what such exposure to Turkish attack has meant in the past, the mind is filled with apprehension."

"On the other hand, there is a gleam of hope in the fact that there is to be a conference in Paris before long, when the British, French, Greek and Italian representatives are to take up the whole question of the settlement of the conflicting claims of the different allied nations in Asia Minor. The independent action of France has brought this about, and it was sharply challenged by Great Britain, as it ought to have been. Could it have been possible for this whole question to have been taken up in the Washington Conference, a speedier and more certain solution might have been found."

Menace to Peace  
"If the Far East is a menace to the world's peace, the Near East is even more so. The time must come when America shall speak her word to the Allies and demand that they deal with Near Eastern problems from the standpoint of the welfare of the nationalists who should be uppermost in their minds."

"The Nemesis of injustice is disaster, and unrepented of wrong has been done in the Near East. Repentance on the part of the allied powers and righteous conduct are the solution of the problem."

"There are also moral problems developing in Syria which are causing anxiety. Under the present régime, Syria has become an open door for the entrance of immorality. Gambling has been legalized by the French Government and places in Syria designated where it can be carried on. Outwardly Syria is yielding to control under the French mandate; inwardly, the hearts of the Syrians are rebelling against seeing their country degraded morally and their national ambitions thwarted. The uplifting influences of missionary teaching and example are needed as never before."

Work of Missions  
"As far as the development of aggressive work in Syria is concerned, the mission has not abandoned its purpose of expansion, although for the time being it cannot push forward as far as Mardin. The front line of its workers is now at Aleppo, where vigorous progress is being made. It is not deemed safe by the authorities for the representatives of the mission to move eastward to the Mardin section. The work there is being carried on by those who were there before the withdrawal of the English troops from their guardianship of the railways."

"If the story reported in the papers is true, that Enver and Djmal Pasha have joined the Bolshevik forces and

are attempting to thwart the ambitions of Kemal Pasha by moving westward through the Caucasus there are serious problems which will have to be met vigorously by both relief workers and missionaries and allied governments. The reputation of these men for deceit, cruelty and selfishness cannot be forgotten and promises from them are no more than idle words.

"These are some of the elements which lend uncertainty to a prophetic word about the Near East, but they should not in any sense even suggest a halting or abandonment of Christian effort."

## NEWBERRY ISSUE DIVIDES SENATORS

Twelve Republicans Will Join in Voting to Unseat Michigan Member—Opposition to Him Said to Be Growing Stronger

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—At least 12 Republican senators will join with the Democrats in voting to unseat Truman H. Newberry (R.), Senator from Michigan, with a probability that six others may come over to the camp of the opposition, it was learned definitely yesterday.

Since the Newberry case has been given a thorough airing in the Senate there has been a decided drift of Republicans to the opposition. Momentum was given the movement by the recent speech of William S. Kenyon (R.), Senator from Iowa, who represents fairly the opinion held by many of the so-called independents who are counted upon to vote their convictions, regardless of party. As the situation stood yesterday, opponents of Mr. Newberry claimed a sufficient number of votes to take from him the seat which he is charged with having purchased through a huge campaign slush fund.

Two combinations of Republicans, representing some of the strongest members of the party in the Senate, are lining up in opposition. One of these groups, including six senators, is openly demanding that the Michigan Republican, who has been conspicuously silent in the face of the Senate inquiry, take the floor in his own defense. The senators who are making this demand are Charles L. McNary of Oregon, Arthur Capper of Kansas, Frank B. Kellogg of Minnesota, Frank B. Willis of Ohio, Wesley L. Jones of Washington and Irvine L. Lenroot of Wisconsin.

Six other Republicans, termed the radical wing of the Republican opposition, are out to unseat Mr. Newberry at all costs, and declare a defense by the Michigan Senator is unnecessary. They are Robert M. La Follette of Wisconsin, William S. Kenyon of Iowa, George W. Norris of Nebraska, Peter Norbeck of South Dakota, Edwin F. Ladd of North Dakota, and William E. Borah of Idaho.

The senators who are classed by them as "doubtful," but who are expected to join them in voting in the opposition, are Hiram W. Johnson of California, Albert B. Cummins of Iowa, John W. Harrell of Oklahoma, Joseph I. France of Maryland, O. E. Weller of Maryland, and Frank R. Gooding of Idaho.

Most opponents of Senator Newberry do not believe the Michigan member will make a speech in his own defense on the Senate floor. He already has denied knowledge of the huge fund said to have been spent in the campaign that resulted in the defeat of his opponent, Henry Ford, Detroit manufacturer. If he did offer a defense, he could not well afford to take any other course than repeat his denial. For him to undertake to explain uses to which the fund was put would be acknowledgment that he knew more than he cared to tell. There is every reason, they believe, why Mr. Newberry should continue his policy of silence.

## DELAY MAY FAVOR IRISH RATIFICATION

Members of Dail Eireann Will Have Opportunity of Consulting Constituents Regarding the Treaty During Adjournment

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday).—The adjournment of Dail Eireann until January 3, and the delay in ratification of the Irish treaty has not disturbed the serenity of British ministerial circles, satisfied as they are that the British Government has done all it can to bring about peace and that the issue now rests with Irishmen themselves. It is realized that members of the Dail will have an opportunity of consulting their constituents during the adjournment, and in the country outside Dublin may find the strength of public opinion in favor of peace.

On the other hand that some of the irreconcilables also are relying on the delay to help them in their stand against the treaty is considered proved by the fact that many of the out-and-out republicans like Countess Markievicz supported the motion to adjourn the Dail.

It is noted with satisfaction that many outstanding military leaders, like Richard T. Mulcahy and Mr. McKeown, are supporting the treaty, contrary to expectation, in the conviction that there is no alternative worthy of consideration, and that in a war which might follow the rejection of it, Irishmen could not drive out the whole British Army. No apprehension is felt here that such a war is possible, and there is a profound conviction that ultimate ratification of the treaty is certain.

### An Opportunity for Oratory

Nevertheless the majority in favor is not expected to be great, and there are many members of the Dail who are credited with the intention of voting against the treaty in the belief that their individual votes will not turn the scale against it, solely in order to gain the martyr's crown that they imagine will go with the reputation of implacable republicans, who, after fighting for their country in the field, refused to accept "defeat" in the Dail. It is a theatrical and dangerous game to play in the opinion of outside observers.

Over 40 members of the Dail are expected to speak when it resumes its sittings in January and much more delay is anticipated before the world is allowed to receive the Dail's verdict on the work of the plenipotentiaries. This rate of progress the period of a year, which is allowed by the treaty for the organization of a permanent government for Ireland, may not be sufficient. The provisional government should give place to a new constitution by December 6, 1922, according to Article 17, and the treaty is not yet even accepted.

Even when it is ratified, there remains the tremendous task for Irishmen of deciding what form of government the Irish Free State shall take unto itself, and the details connected with it will provide much opportunity for oratory. All shades of opinion unite in believing that a general election will be necessary in Southern Ireland before that work can be undertaken.

The issues on which that election takes place should be domestic, according to one highly respected Irishman interviewed by The Christian Science Monitor's representative, and it would be a mistake of the gravest kind to hold such an election on the issue of ratification or rejection of the treaty.

### Need for an Election

The inevitable result of an election campaign at the present moment, in his opinion, would be the kindling of passion between the two wings of Sinn Féin and local conflicts leading to grave disorder.

On the other hand an election held after ratification of the treaty, when excitement had been calmed, would be less open to risk, and might result in the selection of a body of legislators more fitted to carry out the work of the reconstruction of the new Irish state than is the present Dail.

The Dail, as is well known, was elected with a mandate for war, and it is considered totally unsuitable for the task of peace. The same criticism had been made in respect of the Parliament at Westminster which was elected at the khaki election of 1918, but in this case the choice lies between a coalition form of government and a return to party divisions.

In the case of the Dail it is a question of personnel—choosing between the military council of the local Irish republican army leaders and the alternative of more experienced and able persons with some permanent stake in the country.

Meanwhile the delay in the Dail has postponed the withdrawal of British troops from Ireland. Not only will they not be moved before the treaty is ratified, but complete withdrawal will not take place until the provisional government is in working order. After the division that has appeared in the Sinn Féin ranks since December 6, when the treaty was signed, British official circles are convinced that a too speedy evacuation of Irish military stations might embarrass the

new Irish state in its efforts to preserve law and order within its own borders.

### Fermanagh Council Dissolved

BELFAST, Ireland (Friday).—The Northern Government of Ireland issued an order here today dissolving the County Council of Fermanagh and appointing Robert McNeill, a barrister, to administer the affairs of the county under the terms of an act passed a fortnight ago.

The Fermanagh County Council has denounced the Ulster Government, refusing to recognize its authority. It has a small Sinn Féin majority.

## CHIEF EXECUTIVE GRANTS CLEMENCY

Twenty-Three Political Prisoners Receive Commutation of Sentence—No Comment Made on Case of Eugene V. Debs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—President Harding yesterday commuted the sentences of 23 so-called political prisoners, practically all of whom opposed the war and sought to obstruct efforts for its successful prosecution. Less than a third of the list is made up of members of the I. W. W. and those have expressed full penitence for their acts or are booked for deportation.

The Department of Justice, which had the cases under consideration for a long time, gave no recommendation in behalf of the advocates of sabotage or destruction of the government by force, and the President had let it be known that he would consider no cases of that kind. No comment was made by the President on the case of Eugene V. Debs, but it is known that both the President and the Attorney-General studied the case carefully and were influenced by the fact that Mr. Debs had been the candidate for presidential presidency and received 1,000,000 votes.

The President expressed the wish that it be stated that the grant of clemency in the cases acted upon does not question the justice of any action of the courts in enforcing the law in a time of national peril, but he feels the ends of justice have been fairly met in view of changed conditions.

The vast majority of the so-called political prisoners still imprisoned are of the I. W. W. group, are rarely American citizens, and have no good claim to executive clemency. A number of convicted citizens have never been imprisoned, owing to appeals under bond. There are also many thousands of indictments under war legislation still pending which do not now come under executive consideration.

Five service men in the American Army on the Rhine, sentenced for life by military court for the alleged killing of a former British officer, were pardoned.

The commutation of sentences does not restore the recipients to citizenship.

The record of the case of Eugene V. Debs as officially reported is in part as follows:

"He was convicted at Cleveland, Ohio, of violating the Espionage Act and sentenced September 14, 1918, to 10 years in the state penitentiary at Mountsville, West Virginia. An appeal was taken to the Supreme Court of the United States, where the judgment was affirmed on March 10, 1919, and he began his sentence on April 12, 1919, in the West Virginia penitentiary, but was later transferred to the United States penitentiary at Atlanta, Georgia, where he is now confined. He will be eligible for parole on August 11, 1922. His term, with allowances for good conduct, will expire on December 26, 1925."

"It is impossible, in a limited compass, to review all the facts in this case or the representations that have been made both in behalf of and against the release of this prisoner. There is, however, no question of his guilt, and that he actively and purposely obstructed the draft. In fact, he admitted it at the trial but sought to justify his action. He was by no means, however, as rabid and outspoken in his expressions as many others and but for his prominence and the resultant far-reaching effect of his words, very probably might not have received the sentence he did."

"Debs has now been in prison over two years and eight months and will be eligible for parole next August."

## EGYPTIAN LEADER REMOVED BY FORCE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

CAIRO, Egypt (Friday).—Saad Zaghlul Pasha has been taken by the military to his native district because of his refusal to obey an order issued yesterday forbidding him to participate in political meetings and movements, and requiring him to go to his home in the country. A similar order has been issued against eight of his prominent supporters.

The rioting which broke out shortly after the embargo was announced continued during the night and this morning, mobs parading the city and smashing windows of shops and houses. The military have been called out to assist the police in quelling the disturbances. Two of the demonstrators shot by the police during yesterday afternoon's rioting have succumbed, and several others are not expected to recover.

## TEMPTING OFFERS MADE TO FRANCE

Franco-German Reconciliation Is Now Being Openly Preached by Germany for Common Business Action in Russia

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Friday).—Attention is being directed to many signs that German policy is seeking to tempt the Allies by plans of collaboration against the Bolsheviks, whether for the industrial exploitation of Russia or a campaign against the Bolshevik menace. It is, in French opinion, hoped thus to make France less anxious about her special claims on Germany.

The presence at Paris of Count Kessler is certainly noteworthy. He openly preaches a Franco-German reconciliation for common business action in Russia. Generally he is accepted as a good German Republican, in spite of his former associations with the Kaiser. How far he will succeed in his purpose is, however, doubtful.

He is performing in France functions dissimilar to those performed in England by Hugo Stinnes and Dr. Rathenau, who have expounded the theme of Russian regeneration through cooperation of the Allies with great financial advantage to those countries which participate in the deal. It is widely believed that Dr. Rathenau has set forth a scheme to Louis Loucheur, who has a business instinct rather than a political one in the ordinary sense, and there are even London journals, which, without proof, complain of supposed secret transactions of this kind.

It is at any rate becoming increasingly evident that these proposals should be taken seriously and are not altogether devoid of foundation. Accompanying them is the suggestion of military cooperation, designed apparently to exercise pressure on the Russian Government. Today the "Matin" opens its columns to an interview with General Hoffmann, who commanded the German troops on the Russian front.

His contention is that Russia is more menacing than ever. France, according to him, should therefore not disarm. On the contrary she should allow Germany to build up an army of 1,000,000 men to assist her. France and Germany would thus become allies as against Russia.

These facts should not be overlooked by students of international possibilities, but it is, nevertheless, with suspicion that France regards such a proposition, and it is difficult to see how the military part of the scheme can hope to get itself accepted.

France will not allow her attention to be distracted from the need of reparations. The "Intransigeant" points out that the project, far from bringing money into her coffers, will crush France under new burdens, and that is the general opinion of the French people.

For 18 months General Nollet, in charge of the commission of control in Germany, has heard similar arguments in favor of permitting Germany to retain a military force, but has treated them with scorn.

The fact is that France thinks only of securing the credits which she possesses from her former enemy, and although there is some movement toward the idea of economic cooperation, first advocated by President Millerand last year, the preliminary essential is that Germany shall prove that she means to pay.

An alliance of the three, England, Germany and France, which will find compensation in Russia, is as yet a remote possibility, and it does not definitely find a place in political speculation.

### Business Men Consulted

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday).—In preparation for the economic conference at Cannes, as arranged yesterday, the Prime Minister held a meeting with business and financial authorities at Downing Street today. The delegation consisted of Lord Inverforth, Sir Robert Kindersley, Dudley Docker, M. P., and W. L. Hickens, chairman of Cammell, Laird & Co. Mr. Lloyd George had with him Winston Churchill, Sir Laming Worthington-Evans and Sir Basil P. Blackett of the Treasury.

Considerable progress was made after Mr. Lloyd George had outlined to the meeting the course which his discussions had taken with Aristide Briand. The Premier was assured that industrial and financial authorities would give their whole-hearted support in drafting a plan for stabilizing the exchanges and the restoration of Europe from an economic and industrial standpoint, in conjunction with the payment of German reparations.

The conversations will continue throughout the day, and further meetings will be held over the week-end, and it is hoped the proposals will be finally completed by Wednesday. A report will then be presented to a joint conference in Paris between French and British financial and industrial authorities, so that a joint plan may be prepared for submission to the Allies at Cannes.

Mr. Lloyd George is leaving for the south of France early on Monday morning in the hopes of having a short holiday before the meeting of the Supreme Council opens.

## SUBMARINE DECLARED AN AGGRESSIVE RATHER THAN A DEFENSIVE WEAPON—MR. BALFOUR REPLIES TO FRENCH CLAIM

Admiral Debon, Answering Arrangement of Undersea War Craft by Lord Lee, Seeks to Condone Acts Committed by Enemy in Its Emergency—Leader of British Delegation Declares Boats Ineffective in Coast Defense

### SAYINGS OF THE CONFERENCE

"Great Britain possesses the largest and probably the most efficient submarine navy in the world, composed of 100 vessels of 80,000 tons; she is prepared to scrap the whole of this great fleet and to disband the personnel provided that the other powers would do the same."—Lord Lee of Fareham.

"It was a shock to all decent people when the Germans sank the Lusitania; and yet, if submarines are to be continued as an equipment for what is called 'honorable warfare,' the same kind of offense may be used by any nation."—Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt.

"The United States has a supreme opportunity to lead the world in abolishing the hideous system of war, no phases of which are more barbarous than chemical warfare and the warfare carried on by submarines."—The Committee for International Reduction of Armament, of the United States.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Replying to the contention of Admiral Debon of the French delegation, that the submarine was an essential element of defense for weaker nations, Mr. Arthur J. Balfour, at the Tuesday session of the Armament Conference, insisted that the submarine was an aggressive, rather than a defensive weapon. Although it looked at the beginning as if the British were making losing fight, the two days during which they have been presenting their arguments for the abolition of the submarine have been, as the spokesman for the American delegation put it, "provocative of much thought." The statement that the submarine is in less favor today with the delegates than it was two days ago cannot be challenged.

If it is not possible to outlaw this instrument of piracy at the present time, such cogent reasons for its disuse have been presented that it is likely to be a far less important factor in the naval programs of the nations than had been anticipated. Its use will be limited and hedged about with prohibitions and restrictions that will make it less a menace to peaceful craft and noncombatants than formerly. Moreover, the United States has not stated her position except by presenting the advisory committee report. Mr. Hughes has distinctly reserved that until other nations have had an opportunity to set forth their arguments and facts at length. The first demand, as set forth by Mr. Hughes in announcing the naval ratio, was that it was not a hard and fast proposal, but was subject to revision in the light of additional information. It is possible that the American views may be given to the committee at today's meeting.

### Future Conference Planned

One of the plans under discussion is that of reaching an agreement for the holding of a future conference at a specified date, at which this and other matters, especially those connected with technical developments and their bearing upon warfare, may be taken up for discussion, with a view to remedying any defects in the program worked out at this Conference.

Taking up the British point of view in regard to the submarine as presented by Lord Lee, Admiral Debon, spokesman for the French, said yesterday that the submarine, as a weapon against warships, could not be considered useless, and that as a means of defense the submarine had not been found useless. Having enumerated the uses of the submarine against the enemy during the war, Admiral Debon declared that the submarine had shown itself especially efficient against the merchant marine.

It was necessary for him to recall the very considerable results obtained in the submarine warfare waged by Germany against the commercial fleets of the world. Memory could not without horror return to the subject which had struck terror to all peoples. But that which had caused this terror, Admiral Debon maintained, was not the fact that the Germans attacked the merchant vessels of their enemies, but that they had not respected either the neutral flag nor steamers loaded with non-belligerents, nor even the transports for the wounded which should have been protected by the Red Cross flag, which flag, however, even on land, they had often seen fit to violate.

### Foes, Not Vessels, Blamed

He understood quite well, that if this kind of war were allowed, it would have to be confined within certain limits to prevent it from violating the laws of humanity. That was the precise point on which was based the charge that all had agreed in bringing without mercy against the Germans. But the accusation was brought against the men, and not against the instrument that they had made use of.

In order to impart to the war which they had decided on the horrible character which they thought would cause their enemies to yield, the Germans had purely and simply sunk the boats which they stopped. It would

be recalled that at the beginning of the submarine campaign the Germans had aimed, above all, to inspire terror, and expected to obtain from it a moral effect on which they based their hopes. In fact, nobody could have forgotten the propaganda launched at the beginning of 1915 with all the mighty and wily means of German propaganda. It aimed almost exclusively at a moral effect. It was only later on that they took into consideration the material results which could be surely secured by submarine attacks against commercial fleets, and that they enlarged progressively their acts of piracy.

### Extenuation Pleaded

Was it not permissible to think that war against the enemy commercial ships could have been waged differently? Admiral Debon asked. Suppose, for instance, that meeting a merchant ship a submarine advised her that she would be destroyed as soon as security for the crew was assured, either by proximity to the shore or by means of relief. It would prescribe a route to the ship and bring it to a safe place where it would sink it after having moved the crew.

Admiral Debon called attention to the fact that the cruel use to which the Germans had put their submarines was not confined to this type of vessel. Merchant vessels had been seized, and, in order to turn them into cruisers, they had been immediately armed. Their crews were retained aboard and forced to take part in naval actions. This practice, while less inhuman than that inflicted on the crews that were abandoned on the high seas, was nevertheless indefensible.

It followed that the activities of submarines against merchant vessels should be confined within limits that would render their use legitimate.

A submarine was useful for fighting war fleets. It was useful for fighting merchant ships. In short, the opinion of the French delegation was that it was especially the weapon of nations not having a large navy. It was, in fact, an element in naval warfare comparatively cheap which could be procured in large numbers at a cost far below that of capital ships. At the time when the committee was occupied above all with economic questions, to the point that it was willing to give them precedence over the matter of the safety of nations, this seemed at first an argument worth remembering.

### Submarine Terror Lessened

In judging the submarine, Admiral Debon said, it should be considered at the time of the war, and above all, at that precise moment of the war when it was at the height of its effectiveness, but more in perspective and looking somewhat toward the future. As is the case with every new weapon, it first came upon its adversaries when they were without sufficient defense and caused vast damage. Yet from now on, as Lord Lee emphasized, its power would be greatly limited; the risks of destruction which it must run have become very numerous. Without going as far as the First Lord in feeling that the submarine has become ineffective against its foes, it is possible to think that the struggle against the submarine may now be carried on under conditions comparable to action between warships.

"I think that we cannot reasonably limit submarine tonnage, since we have before us an entirely new weapon concerning which no one of us can foresee the possible transformation and growth, perhaps in the near future," Admiral Debon concluded.

"If in spite of this idea—which is a menace to no one, first because I think no one here can consider that any one of us could become the enemy of the other, and secondly because we can agree, in mutual confidence, to keep each other informed of our future constructions—you wish absolutely to fix a limit to submarine tonnage, I believe that 90,000 tons is the absolute minimum for all the navies who may want to have a submarine force."

### Mr. Balfour Responds

Mr. Balfour launched his attack for the abolition of the submarine by calling attention to the fact that Admiral Debon had admitted that the principal use of the submarine was the destruction of merchant vessels plying the high seas of trade, and from there proceeded to show that the French Admiral had exaggerated the use of submarines for defensive warfare.

The head of the British delegation said in part:

"The main object they serve is clear, from Admiral Debon's own speech—the destruction of commerce, and I cannot doubt, speaking for myself, that if it was thoroughly considered by the advisory committee, the conclusion they did come to would not be so very remote from that which has impressed itself upon the British delegation. Now, I do not in the least, nor unduly, minimize the utility of submarines for genuine war purposes, but I cannot help thinking that Admiral Debon has exaggerated it. I can assure him that he is in error in sup-

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posing that the immunity from attack enjoyed by the German coast was, in the least degree, due to their submarines. I speak with knowledge and authority upon that subject, and I can assure him that in that respect he is under some misapprehension.

Neither do I believe that you will find that submarines on the whole are any defense against a sudden attack by a ship of war upon an undefended coast town. That is, I believe one of the objects which the Italian delegation think can be performed by submarines, but I very greatly doubt it. The Germans were able from time to time, without difficulty, to send a swift ship over the North Sea to throw a few shells into an undefended port and seek safety in flight. That cost some suffering and destruction, but upon the question whether the cost of the damage done by a shell against an undefended town is greater than the cost of a shell itself, I have heard some high authorities throw doubts.

#### Zeebrugge Incident

"It is not in the minds of all of us who followed the course of naval warfare, that the British ships bombarded the town of Zeebrugge, which was full of submarines, if I remember rightly? The British ships bombarded Zeebrugge, and not on one single occasion did a single submarine destroy or injure a single British ship."

"Take the case of the Dardanelles. We lay opposite the Dardanelles, in the most perilous circumstances, you could well conceive, month after month, with submarines prowling about seeking what they could destroy. What they destroyed was quite insignificant, if I remember rightly. If submarines could not render it impossible for ships to lie move or less in the open opposite the Dardanelles against a well guarded fleet, it is very difficult for me to believe they are going to prove, unless changes occur, a very efficient weapon in maritime warfare. The fact that you are going to allow and give your general blessing to submarines—at least so I gather—puts it in the power of every state that has a seaboard at all to make itself a formidable aggressive enemy. You talk of the submarine as if it were by nature something that encouraged defense and discouraged attack. It is nothing of the kind. A state which is itself not dependent upon seaborne commerce, but which has some access to the sea, can, without building a battleship, without having any great naval estimates, make itself one of the most formidable of aggressive powers to its maritime neighbors. Italy has five maritime neighbors in the Mediterranean. I hope and believe that peace, eternal peace, will reign in those waters and in those ancient homes of civilization. But we are considering these matters from, as it were, there cold and calculating point of view of a member of a general staff. He, looking at it, without any political knowledge, without any foresight as to the trend of opinion and merely considering how nations are situated, would say to Italy, 'You have five neighbors, each one of which can, if it desires it, blockade your coast and make your position untenable without having a single surface ship.'"

French Position Challenged

The position of France, Mr. Balfour said, was as untenable in that respect as that of Italy.

"Admiral Debon observed just now that the submarine must develop. 'You could not,' he said, 'stop the progress of humanity.' I confess that in so far as the progress of humanity consists in inventing new methods of warfare I would stop it tomorrow if I could, and this Conference cannot set itself to a better work than to stop it so far as it can be stopped. I believe it can be stopped in the matter of submarines if we all decide to do it. I believe the conscience of mankind would help us. I believe the public opinion of the world must be on our side. But if we cannot do it, then let us thoroughly realize that permission for submarines is not only an increase to the burdens of the far paying world, it not only adds to the cost of the navies by the ships it creates, but it adds greatly to the cost of navies, at all events in countries which are threatened by other peoples' submarines; it adds greatly to the cost of those navies by non-military organization, so to speak, which it requires to have ready and it adds largely to the number of states which can potentially and without any cost in battleships and without any huge estimates, add themselves, not to the list of nations anxious merely for self-defense, but to the list of those nations who wish to supplement their desire for an aggressive policy upon land by adding to their power on the sea."

possibility of successful defense. Wireless stations may be set up and every destructive means of warfare utilized. A battleship cannot do this.

Most Destructive Weapon

"The submarine as a weapon is more dangerous than has ever been known up to this time, and its retention, as advocated in the Conference for the reduction of armament, while the battleship is reduced, would be simply substituting a greater destructive power for a lesser.

"It is simply proved that the submarine as such is more destructive than the battleship, owing to the fact that there is less opportunity to see and avoid it. The case of the Lusitania and the destruction of commerce during the world war leave no doubt on this point.

"After all the battleship and the other naval vessels that operate on the surface, provide opportunity for warning and surrender. The submarine offers no such chance, even when it rises to the surface to attack. This is due to the necessity of sinking the captured ship, with its attendant probable loss of life and cargo, the latter possibly including valuable foodstuffs.

#### No Defensive Value

"The only right way to settle this problem, according to my view, is to abandon the use of the submarine altogether. If we are going to accomplish anything by this movement for the reduction of armament, so that ultimately we will have complete disarmament, the question of the use of the submarine in warfare must be decided definitely and at once. There is no excuse whatever for the submarine. We got along without it up to the recent war, and when it is definitely abandoned nations will find that they can get along better without it than with it.

"The submarine has no defensive value whatever that cannot be better obtained by land or surface defenses. It is purely an offensive weapon, with no adequate defense against it, so far as has been discovered.

"Another important result that will come if abandonment of the submarine is accomplished, is the lessening of the intense bitterness which its use has aroused, on account of its cold-blooded destruction of life and property. Anyone who has been the victim of a submarine attack, either on person or on property, knows the feeling that has been aroused, as in the case of the Lusitania and attacks on hospital ships.

Complete Abolition

"In making its request for the retention of the submarine, France may not realize that it is doing more than providing for its own needs. It is creating a precedent under which other nations, who have not determined to use it up to the present, may decide to provide themselves in a similar way, either by asking for the right, or by taking it without asking. Since the submarine can be hidden away under water, not only at home, but in other places, without the knowledge of the other nations, what is to prevent nations from having an unlimited number hidden away ready for use in the destruction of commerce, as soon as a dispute arises, or has been deliberately provoked as has been done in the past?

"Another argument against the retention of the submarine arises from the fact that the cost of a submarine and the time required for its construction are both so much less than surface warships. This will enable even the smallest nations to possess and utilize them, thereby adding to the total naval tonnage of the world far beyond its present limits. In time of war, therefore, destruction would be multiplied instead of diminished, and the great commercial nations which have hitherto had the monopoly of great naval establishments on account of the expense involved, would find their commerce at the mercy of any nation which chose to build submarines.

"I can emphatically state that organized labor is opposed to the submarine and practically unanimous in favor of its complete abolition. Danger from destructive forces will multiply as surface warships decrease, unless the Conference permanently places a check on the construction and use of the submarine."

#### Armor Plate Problem

Battleship Armor Valued at \$7,500,000 Begins to Look Like Junk

NEW YORK, New York—What to do with some 15,000 tons of steel armor plate, purchased at a cost of \$7,500,000 and now stacked in the Brooklyn Navy Yard, is the problem facing officials of the plant in view of the expected decision of the Navy Department to scrap several war vessels in accordance with the terms of the Armament Conference Treaty.

This huge amount of steel, said to be worth \$500 a ton, was ordered for the two 43,000-ton dreadnaughts South Dakota and Indiana, which are about one-third completed. Each piece of plate varies in thickness from five to 12 inches, and each plate weighs from 60 to 75 tons. It was purchased from the Bethlehem and Midvale plants, and from the navy ordnance armor plant at Charleston, West Virginia.

In connection with the problem facing the Brooklyn Navy Yard, it is pointed out that some 70,000 tons of armor plate has been contracted for to complete the seven big war vessels now under construction in various shipyards of the country. These ships are the West Virginia and Iowa, building at Newport News, Virginia; the South Dakota and the Indiana at Brooklyn; the Montana, at Mare Island, San Francisco; the North Carolina, Norfolk, Virginia, and the Massachusetts, at the Fore River yard, Quincy, Massachusetts.

There are many reasons why submarine reduction should be even more radical than battleship reduction. In the first place, a submarine can not only destroy naval and commercial vessels. It can come clear across the ocean, as was shown in the case of the Deutschland and after docking at the piers of the other nation, act as a base from which to launch airplane and poison gas attacks, without any

## WHAT DEMAND FOR SUBMARINES MEANS

Advocates of Underwater Craft, Says British Naval Authority, Can Only Be Meditating an Attack on Unarmed Ships

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office, LONDON, England (Friday)—Much interest has been aroused in naval circles here over the British proposal at the Washington Conference that submarines should be entirely abolished from the navies of the world. Naturally, Great Britain is more interested in this subject than perhaps any other country, and after the experiences of the great war she has every reason for being so.

A high naval authority, who being on the active list must remain unnamed, stated to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that submarines had proved effective only against slow-moving ships indifferently screened. In other words, they were only effective against merchant shipping, which offered an ideal target when traveling alone, but particularly when in the formation of convoys.

Against a battle fleet proceeding at high speed, with an accompanying screen of light craft, the submarines were to all intents and purposes harmless. If a successful shot were obtained against a capital ship, it must be through the operation being confined to narrow waters or to the fact that the underwater craft came upon the battle fleet purely by chance.

Even the fate of the submarine would be almost certainly sealed, for the attendant destroyer make escape practically impossible. What with depth charges, and the cooperation of airships, to say nothing of aeroplanes, which are now carried by ships of the line, the destruction of a submarine, once her presence becomes known, is rendered nearly certain.

#### Pirates of Modern Times

It has been advanced, The Christian Science Monitor's authority continued, that submarines should be allowed to countries with a small navy for the purpose of coastal defense. But even for this purpose they are of little or no use as their attack could be countered by building hulches or blisters around the ship detailed to take part in the coast attack.

Furthermore, if underwater craft were to be allowed for coast defense, their radius of action would have to be distinctly limited, or they would quickly be used in the only sphere in which they were of actual value, namely, an attack on merchant shipping.

Submarines have proved themselves capable of much mischief, in fact they are considered throughout naval circles nothing but the pirates of modern times. Their possession is a threat to civilization, and no one would welcome their total abolition more than Great Britain.

Their retention by any one country, no matter for what purpose, could only be regarded as deplorable. They can be built in secret and launched in secret, and there can never be any effective check on their use.

It has been advanced that the possession of underwater craft on the part of either nation on the opposite sides of the English Channel would constitute a threat. Even though France were to obtain a concession in regard to submarines, British naval authorities would never be disturbed by them except in so far as they threatened British merchant shipping.

#### Attacks With Poison Gas

Summing the matter up, this naval authority said that any nation whose naval experts advocated the continued building of submarines could be meditating nothing else than at attack on unarmed ships or a blockading force, and the days of the latter were long passed. Coast patrol and coast defense can be adequately carried out by aircraft, as far as light attacking forces are concerned, and also as regards transports.

With capital ships it has been conclusively proved a far too costly experiment to bring them near land, both on account of mines and mobile land batteries, therefore the argument for submarines as a means of defense falls to ground. If all countries will endorse A. J. Balfour's proposition, one of the weapons most capable of abuse in the world's armaments will have been destroyed.

It will, of course, mean that the countries with unprotected coast lines will demand additional light surface and aircraft for defense, but this is considered greatly preferable to the rise of abuses that submarines are capable of being put to.

A final contingency, of which little has been heard, is the possibility of submarines being used in conjunction with poisonous gas against coastal towns—this alone is sufficient to condemn their use. Submarines equipped with poison gas tanks could off a seaport town during the night and with a favorable breeze let loose their deadly cargo which would float over the unsuspecting dwellers in the doomed city.

#### Abolition Next Step

British Believe Submarine Proposition Will Lead to Another Conference

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office, WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Facing what appears to be a temporary defeat in the Washington Conference on the issue of the complete abolition of the submarine as a weapon of naval warfare, the British delegation is confident that they have secured a victory in setting in motion a proposition which they believe will lead to another Conference in the not distant future.

This statement of the case was made by a leading member of the British delegation last night after Arthur J. Balfour, head of the delegation, had made the second attack on the citadel in the naval committee.

"In the not distant future it is my firm belief that a conference will be called to deal with the whole submarine question; public opinion in America, and in the other countries as well, will demand it; I do not predict who will take the initiative for such a reopening, but there is no doubt in my mind that it will be reopened."

The British delegation believe that if the speeches of Lord Lee and Mr. Balfour had been made early in the Conference before opinion had been crystallized in the other delegations, the strength of public opinion throughout the world would have compelled the Conference to carry out the abolition program.

When Lord Lee argues the case in open session of the Conference, this bid to public opinion will be made and while the British delegates are under no illusions as to their chances of carrying their case in the Conference, they believe that they have set the ball rolling and that developments of the future will vindicate them.

The French statement of her minimum demand as 90,000 tons of submarine tonnage, in the opinion of the British delegation, means a naval competition between the powers, notwithstanding the agreement on the capital ship ratio. The French minimum is the Hughes maximum; France now has about 42,000 tons of submarines; in a conference for the limitation of naval armaments she is asking for twice the amount of submarines she ever had before, proceeding apparently on the theory that the less of capital ships a country has the more auxiliary craft she should have.

It was clearly stated on behalf of the British delegation that the more submarines permitted in the naval agreement the larger must be the latitude for anti-submarine defenses, including cruisers and destroyers. Therefore, to yield to the French demand would imply the maintenance of an auxiliary fleet much greater than that which the powers now have.

During the world war the Allied anti-submarine craft numbered 4434. Of this number, France supplied 2577, Italy 258, while Great Britain supplied 3676. Germany had never operated at any time more than 120 submarines. These figures were presented to show the effect of a large submarine force on another expensive unit, on which Great Britain would reserve a free hand in proportion to the submarine allowance. The burden on the taxpayer can only be guessed at, but the increase might account for the greater portion of what is to be gained by curtailing capital ship building, the British spokesman said.

#### No Alliance Planned

President Harding Says Big Aim of Conference Is Peace Understanding

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office, WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—President Harding was very ready to comment on the progress of the Conference for the Limitation of Armament and the effect of the success of such a Conference upon the world, but he would offer no comment on the interpretation of the four-power treaty, or on what he termed "the dispute which attempt to magnify the differing constructions."

The differing constructions as to the status of Japan under the treaty have reached Congress and although the President had explained, in a statement supplementary to his original one on Tuesday regarding the inclusion of the Japanese home land, to the effect that he would not oppose the view held by the American delegates, many of the senators have expressed themselves in accord with the first statement made by the President and have asserted that they would oppose the ratification of the treaty under the interpretation placed on it by the American delegates.

President Harding pointed out yesterday that to him these things are unimportant.

"The big things aimed at," he asserted, "are understandings for peace and an agreement to meet and discuss the preservation of peace whenever it is threatened. No alliance or entanglement is thought of; none will be negotiated. It would be better to rejoice over things accomplished than to dwell on differing views which can be of no great consequence."

The President is unwilling that the unjustified charge that the United States delegates are withholding information shall go unchallenged. He has full confidence now and is more than gratified over their efforts, because they are working out the greatest contribution to peace and good will that has ever marked the Christmas time in all the Christian era.

"It is one thing to talk about the ideals of peace, but the bigger thing is to seek the actuality," Mr. Harding declared. "This Conference is doing in harmony with an overwhelming American sentiment, and a world sentiment, too, and in full accord with cherished American traditions."

"The President does not think that anything like a League of Nations is being worked out here, although he realizes the goal of that Covenant is peace, the same goal at which the Conference is aiming.

The President believes not only that the Conference is making satisfactory progress in that direction, but that all the world is advancing along the same road. He said yesterday that it is his firm conviction that the world in 1921 has made great progress in the direction of peace and good will.

"I believe it with all my heart," he said earnestly. "I do not say that with the thought of arrogating to the United States of America any greater part of the contribution than that which has been made by other nations of like importance and like civilization. But it seems to me that in 1921, as we have

come to know more fully the aftermath of the war as we have come to appraise the unpeppable cost of it all, there is a new conviction in the hearts of men that that sort of appeal—the appeal to arms—to settle the international questions is a futile thing and that we are unworthy of our position and unworthy of the blessings which fall to a righteous civilization if we do not find some means for a righteous adjustment without appeal to slaughter and waste and all the distresses that attend. I think that conviction has rooted itself throughout the world, and there must come some helpful, progressive expression of it. I think that expression is being given at this Conference.

"I have no thought to preach on this subject today, but make your own applications, please. When men sit about the conference table and look each other in the face and look upon the problems deliberately, without passion, they find the way to come to an agreement. And, after all, there has never been a conflict in the world that has not been settled in the end in that way. You have a war; you destroy thousands or millions of men and measureless treasure, and then you gather about a table and settle it. I have a feeling that mankind has become wise enough to sit down before the war, and try to settle it. And that is the object of the four-party treaty. That is why I say the small lack of agreement in constructing it is not significant. Why, if there was a menace of peace in Japan, what objection could there be for the United States to sit down with her friend in the Orient, and with the other great powers, and discuss how the matter could be adjusted.

"If some one had done that when Austria was threatening Serbia there would have been no European war. The whole purpose of this Conference is to provide some means where just, thoughtless, righteous peoples, who are not seeking to seize something which does not belong to them can live peacefully together and eliminate causes of conflict. This is in the American heart and it is in the British heart and it is in the Japanese heart, in the French heart, in the Italian heart—it is everywhere in the world.

"If this present day civilization cannot take advantage of this new realization, of that emphasized conviction, I would not give much for the civilization of the future. But there is a new spirit seeking and impelling peace, and it must add to our Christmas happiness."

#### China Consortium

Bankers Apparently Seeking to Get Indorsement of Conference

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office, WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—There are strong indications that the various banking groups composing the international consortium for the financial relief of China are seeking to get the consortium question in some way or another into the Conference with the aim apparently of getting an endorsement of the scheme at the hands of that body.

It is probable that the aim of the bankers is to get the approval of the Chinese delegation in such a form as would offset to some degree the antagonism of many elements in China to the scheme. That there is a purpose of getting the consortium considered was clearly indicated yesterday when Mr. Masunoseki Odagiri, financial adviser to the Japanese delegation, a prominent member of the Yokohama Specie Bank, issued a statement in which he denied the charge that the aim of the consortium was to control China's finances.

At the same time the Japanese banker stressed the lack of satisfactory assurance that money lent to the government (Chinese) would be either used legitimately or repaid when it became due. In effort Mr. Odagiri took up the cudgels for Thomas W. Lamont of the firm of Morgan & Co., who recently engaged in a controversy over the aims and methods of the consortium with Bertram Lenox Simpson, one of the prominent advisers of the Chinese Government.

Mr. Odagiri was asked his opinion of the controversy over the Hu-Kuang bonds, on the confiscated German portion of which interest payment was demanded, according to Mr. Simpson's charges. The Japanese banker declared in effect that the question at issue is not one of "legality," but what is best in practice for China.

"If I bought an American bond," he said, "I should not buy any more. You must look at this practical aspect of it." Contrary to statements by officials of the Chinese Government, Mr. Odagiri made the flat assertion that the Chinese Government had not issued notice at any time that the portion of the Hu-Kuang railroad bonds held by German citizens after the declaration of war by China were to be confiscated.

Speaking of the consortium and its bearing on Chinese credit, Mr. Odagiri said in part:

"The requirement by the consortium of supervision of the receipts and expenditures involved, for loans made by it, is strictly in accordance with usual banking practice. It is not for the purpose of securing control of China's finance, but to obtain the customary protection for investors in the loan. They must be assured that the property for whose development their money is borrowed is to receive the maximum benefit from the money, so that the security shall be increased in value and the means for repayment shall be provided. In this case the 'property' requiring development is China and its managers, the government, should welcome the advice, cooperation and expert bookkeeping which the bankers offer for the benefit and protection of both the management and the bondholders. Without such protection it will be impossible for China to borrow large sums of money."

## WOMEN SEEKING SUBMARINE BAN

Mrs. William Tilton Reports Definite Stand for Outlawing Undersea and Chemical Warfare—Drastic Action Proposed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor, BOSTON, Massachusetts—There is a general and preponderant sentiment among women's organizations that the Washington Conference must treat the questions of submarines and poison gas drastically if there is to be a substantial building of peace on the groundwork already laid down by the Conference, declared Mrs. William Tilton, national legislative chairman of the Congress of Mothers, in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. Abolition of these two elements of warfare by formal agreement lessening the chances of their use, and setting up a standard that any nation will hesitate to violate, is ardently sought, she asserted.

Pointing out that the president, legislative chairman and secretary of the Congress of Mothers, representing 300,000 women, have already gone on record for abolition of these factors, Mrs. Tilton added that the board of the congress will meet on January 14 and take further action in this regard. At a meeting of the leaders of national women's organizations, she said, the bulk of opinion was for complete abolition. Asked what actuated this attitude, Mrs. Tilton said that it was felt "that the only way to minimize the chances of war is to take the issues up and treat them drastically."

"All recognized that the capital ship is virtually obsolescent anyway," Mrs. Tilton asserted. "Giving them up was regarded somewhat in the light of giving up muskets and flint. There was a sentiment that the scrapping of the capital ship has its value not so much in the millions in money that will be saved, but in the fact that around this agreement there is growing up a machinery to serve to avert future wars."

#### Penalty of Violation

"Personally I regretted, in common with some other organization heads, that there was no penalty provided for the nation which tried to break the agreement. The other attitude was one of rejoicing that it was to be a 'conscience' agreement. It was felt that putting each nation on its honor was stronger than threatening to punish a nation by force or boycott."

Daily meetings and conferences of leaders of women's organizations in Washington, Mrs. Tilton said, revealed a unanimous eagerness for an association of nations. There was an unequivocal conviction that some such organization must grow out of the Conference. Equally strong is the conviction that the Conference must be only one of many.

"Response in support of the Conference from all women's organizations has been remarkable," Mrs. Tilton declared. "In all this support, however, is to be found the attitude that the present Conference is only a small first step toward the goal of substituting law for war. The women in Washington, being leaders of organizations, have recognized that organization is essential to accomplishment. It has been felt that any weakness in the peace movement may be attributed to lack of this factor."

#### National Organization

"Considerable sentiment has now been aroused for building up a real organization, possibly along the lines of that which brought success to the prohibition movement. The international mind has been stimulated by the deliberations of the last few weeks. It is felt to be essential that what has been gained in this direction be preserved by an organization with state branches, presided over by capable secretaries educating and informing the public and bringing into cooperation men and women's organizations and state and community groups interested in the work of peace."

"It was pointed out that we shall not reach the ultimate of the replacement of war by law except by taking first one outpost and then another. It may be a process of years and since actions taken must go before the Senate the work needs a guiding hand in every state and in state politics. It would not have been possible to build such an organization in years past for lack of the present wealth of sentiment to build upon. But the nation now appears to recognize that war or the race must go and the women of the nation are ready to do anything to assure that it will be war that goes. The sentiment has come but organization lingers."

#### The Pact in the Senate

Senator Ladd Sees Danger of Counter Alliance in Central Europe

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office, WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—President Harding's declaration late yesterday that "No alliance or entanglement is thought of" in connection with the four-power treaty is not at all satisfying to Senate opponents who want that interpretation written into the treaty in plain black and white.

While the President undoubtedly made his frank utterance in the hope of ironing out some of the difficulties that beset the pact in the Senate it is the opinion of certain of the "irreconcilables" that his position is now more uncertain than ever before. Explanation cannot square his latest announcement with his earlier announcement that in his opinion Article I includes the mainland of Japan, a position that is exactly opposite to that

held by the American delegates to the Conference. Now the President comes out with a statement that the United States is in no way bound by the treaty which in itself is plainly at issue with the opinion held by the delegates themselves.

Specific Statement Wanted

The upshot of the situation is that the President's latest announcement, instead of throwing light on the nature of the guaranty clause, merely adds to the confusion over its interpretation in Senate circles. Friends of the Administration were of the opinion that Mr. Harding's declaration will be satisfying enough to all, except the handful of "irreconcilables" who are opposed to the treaty regardless of its scope of interpretation. But there was apparently no sign of weakening on the part of the "mild reservationists" who believe that the language of the disputed clauses should state expressly that the United States is not bound to protect the mainland of Japan or any other signatory nation against armed aggression.

If any demands are made upon the President to request the arms Conference to rewrite the treaty, they will be made with the support of only one or two senators. It was indicated last night. Friends of the President, in the first place, say that he would never make such a request. In the second place, it is pointed out by John K. Shields (D.), Senator from Tennessee and member of the Foreign Relations Committee, that it is ridiculous to suppose that the Conference would change the treaty before it was submitted to the Senate for ratification.

Any change that is made in the treaty must be made by the Senate itself. It is made clear, and such change would necessitate acceptance by the signatory powers.

Two Reservations

Treaty opponents, regardless of factions, appeared definitely lined up yesterday behind two reservations. The first would make it clear that the Japanese mainland is not included within the reference of Article I and the other would state that the United States does not regard itself bound either morally or legally under Article II, to use its armed forces to guarantee the territory of any of the signatory powers. Back of these two reservations is a considerable following, despite the emphatic assertions of Administration leaders that the real opposition to the treaty is mostly talk.

Edwin F. Ladd, Nonpartisan Republican, Senator from North Dakota, has joined the ranks of the mild reservationists. "Before final decision," he said, "I await further developments and wonder if there can be a world peace with Russia repudiated and ignored and China's claims unannounced to the world, to say nothing of all Central Europe left in uncertainty."

Senator Ladd declared that he saw in the four-power treaty danger of a counter alliance between the Central European countries, Russia and China. So long as the four-power treaty excludes Russia and China, he declared, he can foresee nothing but trouble ahead.

Senator Ladd explained that he was waiting to see how China is treated finally by the Conference before he could determine definitely his attitude on the Pacific treaty. He declared, however, that he would give his support to the reservationists unless it is made clear to him that the treaty in no way binds the United States to guarantee protection to Japan.

#### Airplanes Real Menace

CHARLOTTE, North Carolina—Unless the submarine is destroyed "root and branch," an agreement reached for reduction of land armaments and the aircraft problem solved, the Washington Conference will have failed to "live up to its full duty and privilege," Josephus Daniels, former Secretary of the Navy, declared in an address Tuesday night. The only progress made toward armament reduction, he said, has been in the case of the dreadnaught, and during the world war, he added, the "dreadnaught, considered the backbone of a nation's fighting strength, was tied up in harbor." The submarine, Mr. Daniels said, was a greater factor in the world war than all the capital ships; while bombing planes, he predicted, will be the greatest danger in any possible future war.

#### Lord George Riddell Sails

NEW YORK, New York—Lord George Riddell, liaison officer between the British delegation at the Washington Conference and the newspaper correspondents, sailed for home Thursday on the Royal Mail liner Orbita.

#### CHINA FORMS NEW COALITION MINISTRY

PEKING, China (Thursday)—(By The Associated Press)—Three posts besides the Premiership have been allotted in the new Coalition Cabinet, the formation of which is proceeding under the direction of Gen. Chang Tsao-Ling, Governor of Manchuria, whose arrival here recently was followed by the fall of the Chin Yun-peng Ministry.

The selection of Liang-Shih-yi as Premier was announced on Tuesday, and today it developed that Voh Kung-chao had been picked for Minister of Communications. Chang Hu as Minister of Finance, and Dr. W. W. Yen will continue as Minister of Foreign Affairs.

#### COAL RAISE LAID TO DEMAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office, SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Overproduction in Utah coal fields; less demand in the six states which they supply; mild weather conditions reducing consumption; high freight rates, and the high scale of wages paid labor, are the reasons assigned by local coal dealers for increasing the retail price of coal from \$5.25 to \$5.50 per ton, lump.





"I will say a few words at random, and do you listen at random?"

### "Deep and Crisp and Even"

"Our road wound through a noble avenue of trees, among the naked branches of which the moon glittered, as she rolled through the deep vault of a cloudless sky. The lawn beyond was sheathed with a slight covering of snow, which here and there sparkled as the moonbeams caught a frosty crystal; and at a distance might be seen a thin, transparent vapor stealing up from the low grounds, and threatening gradually to shroud the landscape."

Some one to whom I recollect having conceded a right to make such statements has remarked, somewhere, that he always admires the writer who embarks upon his subject with an "appetite quotation." I have always agreed with him. Somehow or another, quotation marks have an irresistible attraction for me. I know it is a practice, in these days, much overdone; that vast numbers of the books, at present cast upon the market in such volume, are little more than one long quotation direct or indirect. Still, that is the abuse and not the use of a very commendable practice.

It is a specially commendable practice, perhaps, when one comes to write upon such a subject as Christmas, or waits on Carol Singers—for indeed that was and is, if I am not in some way diverted from it, my hope and intention. Such subjects really write themselves. Ordinarily, I must confess myself to be among those who find Washington Irving not specially attractive. Yet every year, as Christmas comes within hail, I find myself turning to the "Sketch Book" with much pleasurable satisfaction, and renewing many grateful friendships and the impression of many grateful scenes. And one of the most grateful is the walk across the park by moonlight toward Brackenridge Hall. Not all young Brackenridges, rather, tireless soliloquies can take away from the pleasure of it, of the moon and the sky and the white world.

### About Carol Singing

But about carol singing. It is a curious thing how little, comparatively, in spite of the universality and antiquity of the custom, has been written about it, although there are, of course, many books of carols, ancient and modern books, to be had. There is, for instance, the famous collection of Wynkyn de Worde, printed in England, in 1521; while Warton, in his "History of English Poetry," tells of a license granted, in 1562, to one John Tysdale for printing "Certain goodly carowles to be sung to the glory of God"; and again he speaks of "Crestenman carowles auctorised by my Lord of London." It was, indeed, in these years that Christmas carolling in England seems to have come so specially into its own. So much so that, in spite of the onset of a civil war, one William Slayter was constrained to gather together into a duodecimo volume a collection of "of the songs of Sion, intended for Christmas carols, and fitted to divers of the most noted and common but solemn tunes, everywhere in this land familiarly used and known."

### The Horn Lantern

So, every year as Christmas came round, whether it was a king or a protector or a king again that reigned in London, the "carowle singers" would go forth to carowle. Thus it has been ever since, and so it is today. Costumes have changed. The horn lantern gave way, long ago, to a storm lamp, and a storm lamp may even, in these days, be occasionally superseded by the electric torch, but the general circumstances of the real carol singing are forever the same. Irving's full moon and clear sky, his bare trees, his "thin, transparent vapor stealing up from the low grounds" still go to make the true setting for the Christmas carolling of the countryside, at any rate.

### Both New and Old

As to what they sing. I know it is coming to be the custom in these days to launch forth into many new and complicated efforts, but the great joy of carol singing, as of so much that surrounds it, is the faithful recurrence of old familiar things. It matters but little what it is, so it be old and familiar, the famous "Cherry

Tree Carol, or "I Saw Three Ships Come Sailing By," or

God rest you, merry gentlemen,  
Let nothing you dismay!

Of course, there is carol singing and carol singing. We have always had a certain sympathy with Scrooge in the stern attitude he adopted toward the youthful Saint Dunstan who sought to regale him with a Christmas carol through the keyhole. Yet it is curious how different an effort will be found acceptable. For your real Christmas carol is essentially a folk song, and one of the joys of folk songs is that the folk can sing them, and the nice adjustment of parts is of little consequence. There will always be a tenor or two who can sing tenor, and always a bass or two who can sing bass, and there will always be a lady or two who can sing "seconds." For the rest, they sing the tune:

Good King Wenceslas looked out,  
On the feast of Stephen,  
When the snow lay round about,  
Deep and crisp and even.

Personally, this verse is among the oldest things I can remember. Only I was convinced, for many years, that the name of the king was "Wence," and that the tragedy of the thing lay in the fact that it was his "last look out."

## THE REFUGEE

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

At the corner of her tiny stall on the fringe of the city market she sits contentedly, her round, gray face hooded with a snowy triangle of cashmere. She sells glittering fruits from suitably arranged pyramids of lemon and orange and crimson intermarked with sprigs of satin green.

She gives the illusion of being a sort of honorary grandmother to the neighborhood. Fragments patched together from her conversations with people tell of strange sights which have taken place before the eyes that now so calmly survey the hurrying life of the cavernous street. Life, she finds, is very amiable and satisfying.

Many years ago there came a strange day in another country when a crowd of marauders from an insolent and grasping neighboring country swept into her home village. There were the barest few minutes in which to snatch up pitifully few possessions, and two small and protesting children and, evading numerous cunning traps laid against refugees by the visitors for those who did not welcome them, to make her way to the sea and a ship crowded with others as fortunate as she.

In her conversations she always dwells on the term "refugee" of some of its shiniest shades. For instance, she tells of merely losing her chance to escape because of the sentiment which made her pause an instant to gaze upon the ruin of the blue stone shaft in the tiny square, a shaft which marked some tradition and of which the townsfolk were all very proud. Then there were the little soft cakes baking in the oven at the time of the alarm. . . . Too bad. . . . The children loved them so. . . . And they doubtless burned to an ash. . . .

However, she always concluded her stories with a philosophical, "Ah, well—those things happen. One must take them if they come. . . ."

And after all, many years had passed. The two children were no longer small. They had made their way. They were "of the stuff," as she put it, utilizing with her gay smile a remnant of slang of the adopted country. The boy did something or other at City Hall. It was very impressive, and he was considered a great credit to his mother and sister and their friends, to say nothing of himself. The girl, Stenography in school estate office for a while after school had spurred her ambition, and now she had a bit of an office of her own, and business was beginning to come in. Think of it! A very smart young woman. "Women in the old country did not conduct land transactions. On the other hand, there seemed to be no harm in it. . . ."

And the mother continued to sell her glittering fruits in the market district long after it would have been easier possible for her children to support her and even perhaps to give her some one to do the housework. Her fingers few over a web of lace as they had for years and the keen eyes swept the narrow street with the penetration of long practice.

"I? I cannot do nothing. When I first come here I must work, for our money is most gone. My children they go to school in their own home, they must go here. No children can be anything without school. I am simple woman. I cannot teach them well when it is their school. In those days it is more easy to start a fruit stall than now. I start very small. I be careful about my fruit. I buy everything myself so I am not cheat. And nobody else is cheat. Then, little at a time, my business grow. My children they go to school. So now they are—how you say—for themselves. They smart. I could stay all day in—what you call—flat. Yes—with small dark rooms and too beg rest and nothing to do. I like open air. In the other country I am out all time. So I keep my stall and I talk to my neighbors—sometimes I can help them like they help me."

"These lace—I work an' work over it. Because that day when those men come with great noise I be in such hurry to gather our poor things and leave our little house I forget to take out the pattern from behind my clock. I never think of it until I get to the sea. My cousin Yetta she is very smart and she have made the pattern for me. There never is again such a pattern in the world. So I keep me busy to do over an' over and mebbe sometime I get the pattern like that of Yetta."

"But how should I keep up my stall and the open air? And my lace? I like to make lace. That is the way to make good lace, to make lace that you like. . . . Even if I not get Yetta's pattern I make something good. An' I am busy enough an' happy. My children are happy."

"But I always feel sorry about the broken blue stone in the square. . . ."

## MARY TODD'S HOME

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

In Lexington, Kentucky, a movement is being organized to preserve the house where Mary Todd lived at 574 West Main Street from childhood until her marriage with Abraham Lincoln. It is planned to restore the dwelling to its original outward appearance, by removing the store that now occupies half the street floor; and use the building as a museum for the preservation of Lincoln furniture, some of which was in the White House, manuscripts, and other souvenirs owned in Lexington.

Inside, the dwelling is little altered. The several partitions that have been introduced since the days of Mary Todd can easily be removed, leaving the interior an excellent example of its early nineteenth century period. Most of the rooms have not been changed in any considerable way, and photographs of the furnishings as they used to look will make it easy to make the few needed alterations correctly.

Various civic and business organizations of Lexington have become interested in the museum project, and there appears to be little question that it can be put through. As an asset to the city and State it is believed that the house should become a possession of the people, for Lexington.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The girlhood home of Mrs. Lincoln in Lexington, Kentucky

ton is on the Dixie, Jackson and Boone highways and the Midland Trail, and is, therefore, becoming widely known to motor tourists.

## MINES AND MANNERS

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

The newcomer looks for new things. Place him in a strange land and he will find marvels—whether they are there or not. He expects astonishment and will go far in astonishing himself.

If I had been writing in Pennsylvania instead of the Black Country, Yorkshire, I should very likely have observed the man shoveling coal from his private back-yard coal mine, to be burned later in his kitchen fire two rods from the mine, as a very natural matter. I might even have remarked that it was not distinctly extraordinary to see a man spading up his flower garden for his kitchen grate; and have asked him if his ground were rich and burned well—the most I should only have admitted that the sight would have been odd outside of Pennsylvania. But now, I felt, I should retain the belief all my life that Englishmen as a whole had this custom and that it was a very odd custom, all because I was in England for the first time, and had never before seen a coal field.

It was the philosophical reflection, rather than the coal mine, which was the important fact, as I found out later in the day. Without the second event, the sight of the digger, neck wrapped in thickness of a frayed muffler, body stooped to never-ending Sheffield drizzle, would not have explained how travelers get such excellent material for their books. At the moment, however, I only watched the man, who knocked off every now and then to hold his hands at a brazier of the soft, black, loamy-looking coal he had dug which now, in its iron basket, was white and glowing, turned from useless backyard into practical heat.

In the bent figure of the owner and operator of the one-man coal mine, were combined many number of different trades, which the age of specialization has long since separated for the rest of the world. He was a miner, of course, but a composite miner, ranging in his tasks from shaft engineer to coal boy. I fell to wondering for what inalienable prerogatives might go on strike, if his make-up were more complex, and the modern industrial urge get into it. How uncomfortable he would be, for example, if the pumpman part of him should decide on a walk-out, for time-and-a-half overtime, and extra pudding Sundays? He would present a problem then, worthy of Sir Robert Horn. Did his component parts work strict order days? At least, I reflected, they would quit unanimously when the strike came. Nature had more or less solved his problems indeed, for he was a user of coal as well as a producer, and would always sit in at board meetings with himself, with a watchful eye on the interests of the ultimate consumer.

As I wrote my letter home to the far-off New Yorkers that evening, I told the curious manners and habits of the English. Their individual coal mines (I wrote) were very interesting. Such an apparently simple thing as the alarm clock by my side (I wrote), was as typically British as the coal mines. This alarm clock had no bothersome key to twist; instead, a beveled edge gave a firm grip on the back and the whole rim revolved,

winding the clock very handily. We were a country proud of our Yankee notions (I wrote), why hadn't we thought of that?

I launched a discussion on the obvious educational value of travel, backed up by two new texts, when my eye chanced to catch the print on the time-keeper's face.

"National Federal Alarm Clock Company," I read. "Regular United States Patent 5555. New York City, State of New York, United States of America. Made in U. S. A."

It was the most patriotic alarm clock I ever saw. I had crossed several thousand miles of ocean to discover and extol it, and foreign things in general, and here the clock had been made in my home city! Truly, I said to myself, in a strange country the newcomer will find marvels—whether they are there or not.

In a chastened mood I continued my letter. Perhaps even one-man coal mines were not typical of every British estate!

## THE BOW AND THE ELBOW

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

By the time you have traveled from Ottawa to Calgary you get used to the train. The nights in your berth

Field is passed, the open observation car is hunched on and we are in it. Now we really come to be among the mountains with no windows and doors to shut them away. What an amazing number there are! All day long we have gaped at an endless procession passing us by on either side, some with their peaks all snugly wrapped in snow and others gray, gaunt and hungry-looking, some like monster castles with turret and drawbridge, and others with funny faces and queer stone animals grinning out at you. Mountains of every kind and no two alike!

We're stopping here and lots of people are getting out. Let's go, too. We're at the Albert Canyon and here is a little platform built out over the edge of this cliff. Looking down you see the river a hundred and more feet below, boiling away in its rocky bed and leaping down lower still. The foam and the spray rise up, and the roar is so great you can't hear what is said. We've got to run back, though; there is the guard signaling, and the porters are calling "All aboard."

Eight o'clock now and getting dark, we have passed the biggest mountains and left the Rockies behind. We are going through endless forest lands, and we shall all night long, and when we wake in the morning we shall be running beside the Fraser River and not so very far from Vancouver—our journey's end.

## THE STRAWBERRY HILL PRESS

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

We all know Horace Walpole as the letter writer and thereby as the author of the most delightful intimate history of the eighteenth century; we all know him also as the father of the English romantic novel, for without the "Castle of Otranto" Scott, who admired it immensely, would not have been the author of "Waverley"; without Scott we should have had no Dumas, and without Scott and Dumas we should have had no Stevenson. It is less commonly realized that he is also the father of the English private press, the lineal ancestor of the Kelmscott Doves and other cherished volumes of the book collector.

It was on June 25, 1757, that he started the Officina Arbuteana, as following the practice of sixteenth century printers, he styled his Strawberry Hill Press, and "the productions opened with great éclat by the publication of the two famous Odes of his friend Gray," whose previous Poems of 1753 had been illustrated by Walpole's other eccentric friend and client, Richard Bentley, son of the famous Master of Trinity. His sole manager and operator from 1757-59 was an Irish printer of the name of Robinson, to whom succeeded Thomas Kirgate. The history of the press has been fully given in a book published by Havens in 1901. Here it must suffice to note that there is still, as Mr. Paget Toynbee tells us, a whole unpublished journal of his dealing with the subject, for our object is rather to illustrate the history of the press itself rather than to deal with it from the point of view of technical typography.

"On Monday next," he wrote to his friend Chute on July 12, 1757, "the Officina Arbuteana opens in form. The Stationers Company, that is, Mr. Dodsley, Mr. Tonson, &c. are summoned to meet here on Sunday night. And with what do you think we open? Cedite, Romani Impresores—with nothing under Grafi Carmina. I found him (i. e. Gray) in town last week; he had brought his two Odes to be printed. I snatched them out of Dodsley's hands, and they are to be the first-fruits of my press. An edition of Hentzenus (his Journey into England published early in the sixteenth century) with a version by Mr. Bentley, and a little preface of mine, were prepared, but are to wait. . . . Elzevir, Aldus, and Stephens are the freshest personages in my memory. Unless I was appointed printer of the Gazette I think nothing could at present make me read an article in it."

Of the Lucan, a more important publication than the Hentzenus, we have, fortunately, an account in a letter of January, 1780, which throws much light upon the press and Walpole's use of it. He explains to Mason, his friend and Gray's, that Richard Cumberland, Bentley's grandson, gave the manuscript to his Uncle Richard, Walpole's friend, to be printed for his benefit. "For his benefit I printed it at Strawberry Hill, entirely at my own expense, found the paper, and as it was at least a year printing, and I had but one printer at a guinea a week, it cost me above 50 guineas. Mr. Bentley and I selected and revised the notes, and he and I revised the proofs." This surely was a very generous act on the part of Walpole, and one sympathizes with him over the

"ridiculous blunder" that after all disfigured the edition. He had chosen for the motto a note out of the manuscript, in which were these words, "Multa sunt condonanda in opere postumo"; so they stand in the title-page, but, alas! Mr. Bentley had rejected the note, and thus the motto quotes a note not to be found in the edition. He did not recollect he had done so, and "I never searched for the note till after the edition was published."

Every amateur meets with some such disappointment, but the work of the Officina Arbuteana is, on the whole, excellent, both in printing and editing. The press in its original form did not, however, last long, though the Hentzenus, Spence's "Parallel" and other minor works, a comedy by Lord Corubry and Walpole's own "Royal and Noble Authors" appeared within a year. Its position interfered with some alterations its owner wished to make to his incomparable villa, and in September, 1759, he told Lord Stratford that he had "begun to build a new printing house, that the old one may make room for the gallery and round tower," and five weeks later he reported that it was finished. It was at this second press that the great bulk of the most important works were printed, including his magnum opus, the Letters apart, the Anecdotes of Painting in England, and the Life of Lord Herbert of Chesham, a most important work which Walpole, who had come across the manuscript first, gave to the world; as both this and the other copy which is known to have existed are lost, the Autobiography would now be unknown had not Walpole had the wit to perceive its importance and the wisdom to publish it at his own press.

The most interesting thing about the Officina Arbuteana is indeed the catholicity of its author-owner's tastes. Not only did Walpole antedate by nearly half a century any other private press in England, but he used his new possession to reproduce work of the most varied and interesting character. One book on travel has already been mentioned; another deals with the state of Russia in 1710, but besides these we find poems, French and English, past and present; the scholarly edition of Lucan already referred to; original letters of Edward VI; a variety of plays and tales; and a number of his own works, including several editions of his "Description of Strawberry Hill." The contemporary authors represented range from Hannah More to Lady Craven, the subjects from Lucan to Chatterton, from modern gardening to Richard III; and even in his own lifetime Walpole had the satisfaction to find them much in demand. Many were printed only for private circulation, all were issued in small, sometimes in very small, editions. They became known as desiderata; foreign sovereigns asked for his volumes; the Bibliothèque du Roi requested him to send copies, and as he only had his own set left, he was "reduced to buy a secondhand set (of the Anecdotes) and, though the original set sold for less than 30 shillings, I was forced to pay 13 guineas for their scarcity."

What are these books like? No general answer can possibly be given, since every sort of work was issued from the press, from the book label, single sheet and pamphlet up to the four stately volumes of the Anecdotes of Painting. Good margins and good but not distinguished type—these are common to all its productions in book form; and there is something so personal, so interesting, about them all that no book lover will feel his collection complete without at least one example of the Officina Arbuteana. And if book lovers could choose a single volume from some famous press, irrespective of its cost, the Florence Dante say of 1484 or the Kelmscott Chaucer, more than a few would choose the Odes of Thomas Gray, printed with loving care by his friend Walpole. Not that the work can compare in beauty with those more famous volumes, but that the human interest of this linking of the Odes with the friendship between the poet and the printer, and that printer's love for things so unfashionable as printing presses and the work of the shy Cambridge recluse, his friend, make up a story more appealing, if less perfect in technical outcome, than the splendors of Morris and the old printers whom he loved.

"The Friendly Glow"



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## AFGHAN STUDENTS IN PARIS

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Paris has always attracted students from all parts of the world but perhaps the reception of 37 natives of Afghanistan, by the Lycée Michelet deserves to be noted. In the old park which surrounds the building—the park which used to serve the Princess de Condé—these young visitors, in their astrakhan headgear, take their strolls. They have come to imbibe French culture. The Lycée Michelet is in many respects unique and must be accounted the leading school in Paris.

These eastern students are naturally the sons of high Afghanistan dignitaries. One of them is the heir of the Emir and will probably one day himself reign—though, strictly, the monarchy is not hereditary. They seek to become engineers and chemists.

The installation of these scholars was not altogether easy. A special dormitory had to be reserved for them; and a special salle d'études created, to which came two pupils of the School of Oriental Languages to give them the lessons which they require. Their food even is peculiar. They practice the rites of their religion in rooms which have been set aside.

They play at western sports, such as football, cricket and hockey. Apparently what impresses them most is the briskness of the western world. They find it difficult to understand that one should hasten. In their own country, it is explained, the more noble one's origin the slower are one's movements. Vivacity is a mark of the plebeian.

A good deal of attention has been attracted to the advent of these oriental guests, but rather than the peculiarities, the difficulties, and the picturesque character of the life of this little colony of Muslims in Paris, it is the significance of this demand by the East for a western education which is important. The French authorities are particularly pleased to give hospitality to these young men, who will become influential in their own country, and who will undoubtedly help to spread civilization as it is conceived in Europe and America.

There is an idea here that a good store is the expression of a good thought.



In the busy days that have just passed many circumstances that seem trying to mortal mind have arisen; but—

We have tried to meet them in a spirit of love and kindness.

In the hustle and bustle, so-called, of business activity, it is sometimes difficult to remember that this is not man's business at all; but—

We like to believe that the difficulty is only for the moment, and that—

"All's right with the world."

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## HOME TOWN LIQUOR ACT IS PROPOSED

Anti-Saloon Experts Emphasize Need of Local Enforcement Ordinance to Get the Best Results Under Yonkers Plan

### III

Previous articles on the Yonkers Plan were published in The Christian Science Monitor on December 22 and December 23.

**NEW YORK, New York.**—The Yonkers Plan, according to its manual, is solely a plan for promoting the enforcement of law, primarily the prohibition law. Theoretically any community with a single qualified leader whom it will support, can successfully work the Yonkers Plan but practically few communities will so work it as to secure lasting as well as immediately satisfactory results without some such local organization as the Allied Citizens of America. Nor can a state organization without a topheavy staff and prohibitive expense, do for communities what they can do for themselves when once organized, trained and set going.

"Any reasonably comprehensive working system of local organization projected and consistently maintained by an efficient State Anti-Saloon League management and backed by the educated militant constituency of such a league will accomplish more for enforcement in every community than can be accomplished in any community through any ideal paper plan without such backing."

### League Will Help

Although the copyrighted name "Allied Citizens of America" may not be used unless organization is effected according to Anti-Saloon League provisions, this enforcement manual offers freely everything that has been learned by the Allied Citizens, including the use of its covenant, statement of purposes and constitution, any part of which may be used by any state Anti-Saloon League so desiring under the name of "Citizens Alliance" or any other name. The function of such a general organization is distinctly educational. The Allied Citizens of America states that it exists to unite citizens irrespective of creed or party to uphold American ideals and the Constitution of the United States; to develop and foster sentiment favorable to the enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment, to combat defiance of law or rebellion against the orderly processes of government; to aid in assimilating into American social and civic life illiterate and isolated alien groups of the population, by helping them learn the language and comprehend the spirit of the Constitution. It receives no members who cannot read and sign its covenant.

The Anti-Saloon League has found that to wield local sentiment for law and order a local organization is needed, as local conditions cannot be purified without raising a local issue, and that therefore it is necessary to inject this fundamental moral issue into local affairs everywhere until law observance becomes a matter of course. The trouble with the government of municipalities and counties, he believes, is that respect for the law has never been made a continuously live issue in them.

The local program will depend upon what is necessary to do or counteract, and it is found that a higher grade of men and women will serve as officers if they understand that they will not be called upon to be active, if there is nothing to be active about and that they will be backed by an organization like the Anti-Saloon League. The circulation of literature dealing with law enforcement is urged, preferably that with the embodiment of local facts which give it a local slant. A simple course of study to be carried on in clubs or as a department discussion in the newspapers is also advocated.

### Conferences Advisable

The Yonkers Plan is described as the arm of power for dealing with recalcitrant officials. The committee or local organization, the manual urges, should insist that the proper authorities make necessary appropriations for securing evidence of violations of the law and that violators be made to pay through fines the expense of their own detection and conviction. It urges conferences with the district attorney or public prosecutor; the invocation of federal aid where justice falls under state legislation; conferences with judges and appeals to the governor to remove officials who conspicuously refrain from discharging their duties; the inducing of good men to accept appointive offices and to run for elective offices. It is even proposed that the local organization both demonstrate and crystallize sentiment in favor of some peculiarly well-qualified candidate and then assume the circulation of nominating or designating petitions or other necessary formalities.

Demand for a prohibition enforcement ordinance, the manual states, will afford the best general preparation for the Yonkers Plan which could be launched as soon as the ordinance campaign is under way. Fairness in every way is urged, cooperation, not charity but sense, and practical religion and operative patriotism are among the essentials for putting this Plan into successful operation.

### ORDERS AFFECT IMMIGRANTS

**WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.**—Orders directing the landing for a period of 90 days of aliens now held at immigration stations because in excess of the quota already admitted, were issued yesterday by James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor.

**C. W. MORSE SURRENDERS BOOKS**  
**WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.**—Charles W. Morse who is under \$50,000 bail to await action of the federal grand jury on a charge of

conspiracy growing out of his transactions with the Shipping Board, yesterday withdrew the objections which he had filed in the District Supreme Court to the inspection by the grand jury of the books of his companies.

## UNION PACIFIC WILL BUILD TO CANON

**PHOENIX, Arizona.**—Definite announcement has been made that the Union Pacific Railway system, which lately absorbed the Salt Lake & Los Angeles road, is planning to divide the Grand Cañon business with the Santa Fe system, which now, with a branch line from Williams, affords the only rail entry to the greatest of gorges. A railroad is to be built from the Salt Lake road or from a point in southern Utah to the Cañon rim, where there is to be erected a great hotel. The northern rim averages about 1000 feet greater elevation than the southern. The way to it is through a dry, yet well-forested, region of very sparse population.

Within the twelve month period ending September 30, 1921, the Grand Cañon park was entered from the southward by 67,435 individuals, compared with 68,705 in the preceding like period. But there was gain in the automobile travel, the park being entered by 5104 cars, carrying 15,333 persons, compared with 3877 cars during the previous twelve month, with 11,533 passengers. The road generally used divers from the transcontinental thoroughfare at Main, though much travel is via Flagstaff or Williams. It is proposed to levy a tax next season on each auto, for road maintenance, following a custom known for several years in the Yosemite Valley park in California. There is intention, also, to purchase from Cocconino County a toll trail into the cañon at El Tovar. This trail formerly was the property of United States Senator Ralph H. Cameron, who still claims the Indian Gardens, half-way to the river.

## PACIFIC KELP PLANT SOLD BY GOVERNMENT

**SANTA BARBARA, California.**—There is a probability that the famous kelp plant at Summerland near here, which belongs to the United States Government, will be moved, according to Norman Lombard, business counselor of San Francisco, who was here recently. He will conduct the negotiations.

A group of Seattle capitalists have purchased the plant. It was the intention of this group to keep the kelp plant at its present location and enlarge it. But this plan has been abandoned, and Mr. Lombard now proposes that Santa Barbara people become financially interested in the plant and furnish money to move it to a new location already selected. If this plan succeeds, a village for the former workers will be built.

Mr. Lombard says that it is not the intention to have Santa Barbara capital keep on with the kelp plant indefinitely, but just to operate it until Los Angeles and San Francisco money can be enlisted to take it over. One of the valuable by-products discovered at this plant was what is called kelpchar, which is a decolorizing substance used in sugar refining and in fruit canning; it is also used in the oriental vegetable and coconut oil industry. Kelpchar is, moreover, an excellent filler for gas masks, as it will stop and absorb even carbon monoxide gas.

## INDIANA INSURANCE COMPANIES TO PAY FEE

**INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana.**—The Insurance Commissioner of this State has sent notice to insurance companies that after the first of the year all agents of Indiana insurance companies, including interinsurers, will be required to obtain a license from the Insurance Department. The companies will be required to file with the state Insurance Department a separate requisition for each agent to be licensed. Companies other than life insurance companies will not be required to pay a license fee. Heretofore the State has collected an annual license fee of \$1 for each life insurance agent, the companies paying the fee. Agents for companies outside the State have been licensed. The state law provides for the licensing of all agents, but it has not been enforced except as to foreign companies and life insurance companies.

### PEONAGE INQUIRY PENDING

**AUGUSTA, Georgia.**—Department of Justice agents will come to Augusta soon to investigate reports of alleged peonage conditions in this and adjacent counties, according to United States Commissioner Skinner, who on Thursday made official reports of alleged peonage.

### TREASURY OFFICIAL CONFIRMED

**WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.**—Nomination of Elmer Dover of Tacoma, Washington, to be an assistant Secretary of the Treasury was confirmed by the Senate on Thursday.

## NATURE STUDY MOVE INSTITUTED IN WEST

Popular Demand for the Service Will Mean Probable Extension of the Work to Other National Parks Next Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

**BERKELEY, California.**—More than 60,000 persons were assisted to a better understanding of flowers, trees, birds and mammals, their place in the economy of nature, and their marvelous attraction as objects of study for young and old, as a result of the nature guide service established in Yosemite National Park three years ago. Following the remarkable report of Dr. H. C. Bryant, of the University of California, who had charge of the nature study work and lectures in the Yosemite Valley during all three seasons, announcement comes from Stephen T. Mather, Director of National Parks, with headquarters at Washington, that the service will be expanded to provide accommodations for even greater numbers of interested persons in the Yosemite National Park next year, and probably extended to other national parks as well.

No educational movement depending for its existence and growth on the voluntary interest of the general public has had so great a growth in recent years as this nature study movement in its first experimental offering in the celebrated Yosemite Valley. With the entire outdoors as a laboratory, this nature study service has brought virtually all the visitors, motor tourists, and especially children and young people in the park, to a better understanding and greater enjoyment of the outdoors as a whole, and far wider knowledge of the floral and faunal inhabitants of that outdoors. Instruction was given by regular lectures, illustrated by lantern slides, motion pictures and photographs; by ten-minute talks, and by trips afield, at all of which the attendance taxed the full ability and knowledge of the nature guides.

"The present work in California commenced with a series of well-circulated bulletins, utilizing the California county library system for distribution. Out of the circulation of these bulletins came several concepts. One was having a trained scientist as a nature guide at a string of adjacent summer resorts. The first test was in 1918, at the widely-scattered California summer resort areas, and was made by the California State Fish and Game Commission as a part of its conservation work. This method having proved satisfactory, the commission decided on a wider experiment at Lake Tahoe. During 1919, Dr. H. C. Bryant of the University of California, acted as nature leader. Business men left their trout fishing and their hunting to accompany the nature guide. The women and children, crowded with men and women, children for the nature study talks, motion pictures and lantern slides of wild life. The success was beyond all expectations, and attendance at Fallen Leaf Auditorium was so heavy that the late-comers had to stand outside, and listen through the doors and windows as best they could. The work caught the attention of Superintendent of National Parks Mather of Washington, District of Columbia. Since then arrangements have been made whereby the federal government, through the Bureau of National Parks, and the California State government, through the Fish and Game Commission, will cooperate permanently in the work in the Yosemite Valley."

## CELERY MEN HOPE TO GET INSURANCE

**BUFFALO, New York.**—Celery production may soon be increased in the damp lands of upper New York State through insurance. Peculiar conditions surrounding the growing industry have greatly reduced production, but with the completion of the gathering of insurance data next year's crop may show improvement.

Celery thrives upon the reclaimed swamp lands of the region centering about Arkeport and Burns. More than 10 square miles of land has been reclaimed by drainage and is suitable for celery production. The land is intensively cultivated, requiring the services of half a dozen men for each acre.

In years when the crop thrives good profits have been made by growers, but during the past three seasons climatic conditions have been unfavorable and the crops have been almost total failures.

Because of limited capital and the risk of heavy financial loss many growers were undecided as to whether to attempt another year of production. Insurance companies began a careful study of the problem and have now arrived at rates which will be used as a basis of policies to be sold to guarantee growers against loss due to bad seasons.

## DISABLED VETERANS TO GET REDUCED PAY

**ANDERSON, Indiana.**—Oswald Ryan of this city appointed by Hanford MacNider, national commander of the American Legion, as chairman of a committee to investigate the proposed reduction in compensation for disabled world war veterans, has announced that the Veterans Bureau at Washington contemplates a reduction of the pay of 60,000 men now receiving school training from \$100 to \$80 a month.

"The American Legion," said Mr. Ryan, "is opposed to a reduction in

the compensation of vocational men who have no other income during their period of rehabilitation. There is no objection to a reduction in the government pay for men receiving the so-called placement training in factories and offices where their employers pay an additional sum in wages as the men become proficient in their trade or occupation. The payment of wages by their employers is proof of the men becoming rehabilitated and therefore in a position to accept less money from the government."

## JAPANESE CAPITAL FINANCES LOUISIANA COTTON COMPANY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

**NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana.**—New Orleans has been selected as the location for a large new cotton buying and exporting establishment, financed by Japanese capital and to be known as the Imperial Cotton Company of Louisiana.

This information was announced by T. Yamada of Osaka, Japan, Secretary of the Imperial Cotton Company, Ltd., of Japan. The new business, which is to be organized under the laws of Louisiana, will be a subsidiary of the Imperial Company of Japan, which is one of the five largest cotton firms in that country.

Mr. Yamada just arrived from Japan where he completed arrangements for the organization and establishment of the subsidiary company in New Orleans. Some months ago he made an extensive tour of the United States and carefully inspected all of the commercial advantages of the various cities before deciding upon the headquarters of the new concern.

"When in the United States some months ago," said Mr. Yamada, "I made it my business to study the cotton situation and various matters connected with buying, marketing and exporting the staple. After visiting all parts of the cotton belt, I decided that New Orleans was the most favorable location for headquarters of the company and I expect to arrange for its organization immediately."

"We plan to obtain offices in the new Cotton Exchange building and will have branches in a number of cities in the cotton belt, but New Orleans will be the headquarters and our exporting will be conducted through this port."

"In deciding upon New Orleans as the headquarters for the new company I found it best situated with respect to transportation, wire communication, financial facilities, warehousing, marketing advantages and shipping facilities."

Mr. Yamada said that Japan is growing strong in business and industry. "The financial affairs of Japan are now on a stable basis," he continued, "and industries are showing great improvement. The textile mills in Japan have been operating at full capacity since October 1, and there is a steady demand for cotton goods."

## FEDERAL ROAD AID MAY BE LOST TO STATE OF KANSAS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

**TOPEKA, Kansas.**—Kansas has a little over \$2,000,000 in government money to be used on good roads and will not be able to use it until the Legislature changes the law. The people of the State at the last election voted that the State should participate in the good roads improvement work. But the last Legislature disregarding the mandate of the constitutional amendment specifying that each state should pay for maintenance of those roads built with federal aid refused to pass a law authorizing the State to do anything, except to increase the automobile license fees and raise a large amount of money for road work in each county.

Therefore the maintenance of the roads built with federal aid is left entirely to the counties. If the county boards want to spend the tax money some other way there is no method provided in Kansas to compel the boards to repair any roads. The government foresaw this difficulty and enacted the law which compels the states to maintain the roads and doesn't leave it to the whims of the county officials, and before Kansas can get any of the \$2,000,000 available January 1, 1922, the State must arrange for the maintenance of the roads already built under federal aid and those to be built in the future.

The State Highway Commission is considering asking the Governor for a special session of the Legislature so that Kansas can comply with the government requirements and proceed with the road construction during the winter when large numbers of idle men will be available for construction work.

## UNIVERSITY ACTS TO RESTRAIN GOVERNOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

**LINCOLN, Nebraska.**—The Nebraska Budget Law, enacted only after a long fight, is under fire in the State Supreme Court in an action brought by the regents of the University of Nebraska to compel Gov. S. R. McKelvie to approve the quarterly estimate submitted by the university board.

The Governor, as director of the State Expenditure Bureau, ordered, in the interest of economy, that all departments set aside, to be used only for emergencies during the next two years, 10 per cent of the sums appropriated. The regents were the only state officers to decline. They did so because they had promised a 12 per cent increase to instructors beginning the first semester for 1921-22, and this pledge could not be kept if the Governor's order was complied with.

## WAR VETERANS WANT FAIR CHANCE FOR JOBS, SAYS LEGION REPORT

**WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.**—The attitude of the Civil Service Commission toward the federal law giving former service men and women preference in ratings for government employment, as expressed in the commission's annual report, was attacked in a statement here yesterday by John T. Taylor, vice-chairman of the national executive committee of the American Legion.

"The annual report of the commission," Mr. Taylor said, "indicates that former service men and women are receiving, in the matter of civil service preference, a more liberal opportunity to enter government positions than is considered practicable by the commission. The American Legion through its legislative committee denies that former service men want absolute preference in obtaining government positions."

"The whole spirit of the American Legion in working for civil service preference for veterans, and the whole spirit of the laws enacted by Congress is to assist in securing employment for the man or woman who suffered an interruption of business experience or educational training, provided he or she is as well qualified as any other applicant. The justice of the claim of the service man or woman for recognition of the time spent in military or naval service, in judging their qualifications for employment with the government now, is manifest."

## SPAIN WILL RELEASE ENLISTED AMERICANS

**WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.**—Decision of the Spanish Government to release Americans serving in its foreign legion, as announced in cable dispatches from Madrid, followed representations by the State Department in behalf of American youths who had enlisted to fight the Moors, it was learned yesterday.

Announcement of the decision of the Madrid Government made no reference to the return of the bonus paid those soldiers on enlistment, and the State Department was unable to say whether return of the bonus would be made a condition precedent to release from service, as was announced here several days ago by the Spanish Ambassador.

Many of the Americans serving with the legion have not yet attained their legal majority. It was said at the State Department yesterday, and pleas of their relatives for assistance in obtaining their discharge resulted in an exchange of notes between the American Government and Spain, in which the Spanish Government showed every desire to yield to American wishes.

The number of Americans serving with the Spanish Foreign Legion is less than 100, according to information at the State Department, of whom the majority are expected to seek release at the earliest possible moment.

Many instances of distress among the American recruits have been brought to the attention of the State Department, and it was the belief that a number of those released from the Spanish Legion would seek aid of the government in getting home. State Department officials declined to say what steps would be taken to aid those stranded in Spain.

## STATUS OF PACKER STRIKE UNCHANGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

**CHICAGO, Illinois.**—No prospect of a settlement is in sight as the third week of the general strike in the packing industry draws to a close, according to Dennis Lane, secretary-treasurer of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butchers Workmen of North America. The union forces are still out with full strength, he said.

The packers are beginning to feel the strike more keenly, and their plants in the middle west, said Mr. Lane, are in a bad way. The strike is more solidly organized and supported throughout the country now than when it began, he said.

On the other hand, officials of the packing plants declare the strike is practically broken. All the pickets in the Union Stockyard district have been withdrawn and the employees are returning slowly. They assert normal production is being maintained in all their plants. Nearly all the extra policemen have been taken out of the district.

## PACKERS PLAN OPEN SHOP

**ST. LOUIS, Missouri.**—Fourteen independent packing houses yesterday announced they had decided definitely to operate on the open shop plan.

## RADICAL ELEMENTS TO FORM WORKERS' PARTY

**NEW YORK, New York.**—Unification of all revolutionary elements in the ranks of America's workers was contemplated by radical delegates gathered here yesterday for a convention called for the announced purpose of organizing the workers' party of America.

It was semi-officially declared these elements might be defined as "those accepting the leadership of the Third (Communist) International in the struggle to establish an American workers' republic."

Representatives of the following

**THEATRICAL**  
**NEW YORK**  
**"GET TOGETHER"**  
**THE HIPPODROME**  
Best Seats  
Mat. Daily 7  
Best Seats

organizations were to participate: The American Labor Alliance, the Workers Council of the United States of America, the Jewish Socialist Federation, the German Workers Educational Society, the Finnish Socialist Federation, the Jewish Workers Federation, the Scandinavian Socialist Federation, the Greek Socialist Union, the Irish-American Labor League, the Hungarian Workers Federation and the Italian Workers Federation.

## GERMAN EDITOR'S DEPORTATION URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

**CHICAGO, Illinois.**—Deportation of Arthur Lorenz, who is said to have written the editorial in the Illinois Staats Zeitung for which the American Legion is seeking \$100,000 for alleged libel, was recommended yesterday by Col. J. V. Clinnin, Assistant United States District Attorney. Howard Eby, immigration commissioner took the matter under consideration.

Publishers of the Staats Zeitung yesterday disclaimed responsibility for the violent language used in the editorial. They announced that Mr. Lorenz had been discharged from his position as editor.

National and state officials of the American Legion held a conference here yesterday to consider measures to combat an alleged disloyal drive being promoted by a number of foreign-language newspapers. The conference was called by Colonel Clinnin, and was attended by Hanford MacNider, national commander, and W. R. Macauley, state commander.

## LARGER IMPORT DUTY ON FILMS ADVOCATED

**WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.**—Increased import duties on motion picture films, sensitized but not exposed, was urged before the Senate Finance Committee yesterday by Charles H. Cole of Boston, speaking for the Bay State Film Company. Boston; the Eastman Kodak Company; the Ansco Company, and the Powers Film Products, all of Rochester, New York.

The witness said foreign competition, largely German, already has resulted in the closing of two of the five film-making factories in the country.

In place of the 20 per cent ad valorem rate in the Fordney bill, Mr. Cole asked for a specific rate of 34 of 1 cent a foot on positive films, and 14 cents a foot on negative films. If specific rates are not granted he urged an ad valorem rate of 35 per cent on American valuation, or 50 per cent on foreign valuation.

Mr. Cole said this duty would equalize the difference in manufacturing costs in this country and Europe, but would permit imported films to be sold in America at a profit.

## ARMENIANS APPEAL TO THE PRESIDENT

**BOSTON, Massachusetts.**—(By The Associated Press)—The Armenian National Union of America has appealed to President Harding to use his good offices in an effort to bring about a reconsideration of the French withdrawal plans.

"The Armenian colony of Massachusetts," said the telegram, "earnestly petitions Your Excellency to use his good offices to prevent further calamity upon a long-suffering people who fought with courage and fortitude on the side of the Allies and whose case now seems to be well high helped."

The telegram set forth that Turkish troops in Cilicia had been permitted by mandate to retain their arms, while the Armenians, "decimated by the war and by massacres, and facing starvation as well, were without arms to defend themselves."

## PORTO RICAN INQUIRY ASKED

**WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.**—Appointment of a federal industrial commission, to investigate conditions in Porto Rico, was recommended yesterday to the Secretary of War by Santiago Iglesias, president of the Free Federation of Workmen of Porto Rico and a member of the island's Senate. The Secretary said that he would take the question up with President Harding.

## FILM CONCERNS MERGED

**NEW YORK, New York.**—The Realart Pictures Corporation merged yesterday with the Famous-Players-Lasky as the first big step in the reorganization of the motion picture business. Stars of the Realart concern will be taken over by the Famous-Players, as well as many of the executives.

**Wise Woman**

SHE is saving money every meal buying second cuts, using up odds and ends, and her husband says the food has never been so good before. She is using the wonder-worker of cookery—

**AL SAUCE**

## CHINESE PRESTIGE IN JAMAICAN TRADE

Industry, Honesty and Obedience to the Laws of the Country Have Won for Them a Secure Respect in the Community

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

**KINGSTON, Jamaica, British West Indies.**—How remarkably as a resident trading element in this island the Chinese have increased in numbers, prestige, influence and power during the last few decades was shown in a somewhat spectacular way when they gathered recently in Kingston to celebrate the anniversary of the founding of the Republic in China. In Kingston, besides owning or occupying large numbers of the smaller shops as well as two stores in King Street, one of the city's chief business arteries, the Chinese have acquired and use as their lodge rooms one of the largest residential buildings on the rim of the city. Here at the anniversary banquet 1000 Chinese gathered from all parts of the island.

There was another banquet later on at Myrtle Bank, the American-owned hotel which belongs to the United Fruit Company. Charles L. Latham, the United States Consul, was the chief speaker of the evening. The chairman was a young Chinese who has recently qualified as a barrister in England.

Mr. Latham explained that shortly after he arrived in this island Washington informed him that at the request of the Chinese Government and with the consent of the British Government he was authorized to use his good offices in behalf of Chinese residents here. He had been doing this, although in Jamaica, with its British tradition of fair play and the square deal to those of other nationalities who come here, there was little need for those good offices.

He expressed admiration for the "industry, honesty, and obedience to the laws of the country that have won for the Chinese a secure place in the respect of the community. He spoke of the ethics and admirable character of the Chinese that give every assurance that China will be 'a potent and permanent protagonist for peace and orderly progress.'"

From time to time there have been popular outbreaks of prejudice against the Chinese, and a year or two ago this resulted in rather serious riots in which the more ignorant of the population attacked and pillaged Chinese shops, the island government having ultimately to pay some \$75,000 damages.

The feeling against the Chinese generally, however, is not at all bitter, and they get a square deal. Nevertheless it is realized that the growth of an element, which has so far remained foreign and for the most part unsimulated, presents a social problem, while there is also the economic disadvantage that the Chinese for the most part send their profits back to China.

## AGENTINE FRUITS FOR UNITED STATES

**BUENOS AIRES, Argentina.**—(By The Associated Press)—Fresh early summer fruits and vegetables grown in Argentina soon are to be sold in the United States.

Mr. Brady, the American trade commissioner, announced that 10 tons of fruits and vegetables will be shipped from Buenos Aires on January 3 on a steamer sailing for New York.

In the middle of February a sample shipment of five tons of f. sh. peaches, plums and grapes from Mendoza, Argentina's great fruit province, will be sent to the United States. Free transportation is to be given this shipment, in the hope that it will lead to the establishment of a permanent market in the United States during the North American winter season for South American summer fruits.

## AMHERST SENDS GIFT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

**AMHERST, Massachusetts.**—A large and handsome volume, bound in brown morocco leather, each page of which is a photograph illustrating one of the various events of the centennial celebration of Amherst College, has been sent by the college to Jeffrey John Archer Amherst, Viscount Holmesdale of Montreal, Seven Oaks, Kent, England, who was an honored guest at the exercises.

## Why Pay More Than

18c for 5 lbs. Rolled Oats  
See the quantity for the price.  
10c for Large Box Safety Matches  
Strike only on box—Avoid danger  
25c for 3 cans Caroline  
If you don't know Caroline—try it.  
15c for Shrimp The Best  
This season's pack—a new low price.  
14c for can Condensed Milk  
Full size cans. Burt-Olney. Best quality.  
50c for Queen Olives Full Quart  
In glass.  
40c for Welch's Grape Juice  
Pint bottle.  
12c for Hecker's Pancake Flour  
Regular package. New goods.  
6c per bar for Fairy Soap

**E. E. GRAY CO.**  
Hanover, Union & Blackstone Sts., Boston



## STATE EXCHANGE FOR FARM PRODUCTS

California Farm Bureau Federation  
Launched by Grain  
Growers to Cut Costs Does  
Away With Old Methods

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office  
**SAN FRANCISCO, California**—One of the most important economic projects developed in the west during the past year has been organized and brought to success since March 1, 1921, by the California Farm Bureau Federation, a cooperative organization of the larger part of the men and women engaged in agricultural pursuits in the State. This project, now a reality, is the creation of the California Farm Bureau Elevator Corporation, capitalized at \$1,000,000 and launched by the grain growers in the Farm Bureau Federation to build and operate bulk grain elevators and storage plants, and to eliminate grain-bag methods, with their expensive and laborious practices.

The value of the cereal crop of California runs to about \$70,000,000 annually. The items of sacks, and man labor in making and handling these sacks, costs the farmers of the State thousands of dollars every year. These unnecessary costs, wastage and incidental losses, it is estimated, amount to about 10 per cent of the value of the grain crop every year. The introduction of bulk-grain handling is expected to save the farmers about 75 to 80 per cent of this unnecessary expense. The transportation economies alone, where bulk-grain handling prevails, enables the railroads to move the grain crop with only about half the cars needed for moving sacked grain. This is due to the rapid loading and unloading of grain in bulk.

**Elevators Operating**  
The campaign for the organization of the elevator corporation, and the construction of the elevators, got under way last March. Early in the year, a five-year lease was obtained by the corporation on the large, practically completed concrete terminal elevator at Oakland. This terminal has a working capacity of 1,250,000 bushels of grain, and can readily, with its modern equipment, handle 50 cars of grain a day. This elevator receives, cleans, beads, clips and refines the field run of grain, entirely by machinery, at minimum cost and great uniformity.

The California Farm Bureau Elevator Corporation then built its first concrete field plant at Patterson, in the San Joaquin Valley. This plant has an annual capacity of more than 175,000 bushels, and, with minimum farm storage, can handle twice that amount. The Patterson plant has been operating since May of this year.

The second concrete field plant was then built at Montpelier, also in the San Joaquin Valley. This plant has an annual capacity of about 300,000 bushels, and has been in operation since the first of last June. The third concrete field plant was established at San Lucas in the Salinas Valley; is a duplicate of the one at Patterson, and has been in operation about two months. These field elevators are modern, built of concrete, using automatic machinery, so that one man with a helper each in each plant does the work of 50 men using the old sack methods. The elevator corporation now has plans for the early erection of five more of these field plants, and announces that it will continue constructing them until it has an elevator in every grain district of the State.

The elevator corporation is a general stock concern, though it retains a cooperative feature whereby the farmers of a community join together with sufficient money investment to build a local plant for their own use and service. The farmer invests generally an amount equal to 25 cents per bushel, figured on his average yearly production. A farmer who usually harvests 5000 sacks of grain, on this basis invests about \$1250 in his local elevator. One year's harvest enables him to save enough to pay his elevator investment. As a matter of fact, on this year's costs for bags and labor, the farmer with a 5000-sack harvest saved \$3100 on what his harvest would have cost him under sacking methods.

The elevator corporation does not buy or sell grain. It only operates elevators and warehouses. To facilitate the marketing of the grain crop, the California Farm Bureau Federation has created the California Farm Bureau Exchange, which is in its entirety a selling agency. This state exchange handles farm products of all kinds not now handled through other cooperative selling agencies, and is operated in departments, one department giving its whole attention to the selling of grain for its members. Each department is directed by an expert on the marketing of that particular crop which it handles.

**New Warehouse Act**  
Closely functioning with the bulk elevator system is the new California Warehouse Act, which was brought successfully through the last session of the state Legislature by the California Farm Bureau Federation. This act became effective August 1, 1921, and brings with it many desirable practices in the handling of grain throughout the State. The act applies to the handling of grain, cotton, and various other farm products, and clears the way for the licensed warehouseman and the State or federal bonded warehouse. It also permits the official grading and inspection of grain through state graders or disinterested experts. By these methods both grower and warehouseman are fully protected, and the warehouse receipt issued on the grain and other products, immediately attains a wide negotiability, which never has been possible before in California. In the

past the grade of the farmer's grain in California never has been of common knowledge to him, and he has been in the dark and at the mercy of the expert and more experienced buyer. Now he can get his grade on his grain and carry forward his sales intelligently.

The great need for bonded warehouses for the movement of the cotton crop recently was stressed in the press by the governor of the federal reserve banking system, but the California farmers already have anticipated this need for their grain, hay, wool, fertilizers and other commodities, and the new warehouse law is rapidly becoming a great economic factor in the handling and financing of farm products. The development of the bulk grain elevator, the cooperative farmers' exchange, and the bonded warehouse for farm products are fundamental in the economics of California agriculture, because the inherent fertility of the soil, and the unpaid, or half-paid, labor of the farmer and his family are both closing chapters in production. Bountiful crops can be continued only by expert husbandry and plentiful fertilization, with adequate remuneration to the producer, the latter attained by the proper handling of his production.

## PARTISAN CONTROL OF SCHOOLS OPPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office  
**NEW YORK, New York**—The Teachers Union has announced its approval of the stand taken by Dr. John L. Tildesley, district superintendent of schools, for elimination of political control of the public school system here.

Twice recently Dr. Tildesley has criticized publicly the current policy of paying political debts by appointment to membership in the Board of Education, and has demanded the elimination of politics from school administration.

With Dr. Tildesley's analysis of the situation and his demand for elimination of political control, the union is in sympathy, and commends his courage in calling attention to the facts.

Now Mayor John F. Hylan has written to the Board of Education calling for an investigation of Dr. Tildesley's conduct in making these statements. The union has written to the board declaring that the Mayor's action is unjustified if he means to demand punishment of Dr. Tildesley for expression of his views.

## RITUAL USED AS EXCUSE TO GET WINE

**NEW YORK, New York**—The American Jewish Committee Thursday requested D. H. Blair, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, to check the abuses resulting from the issuance of certificates for the sale of wine for alleged ritual purposes. In a letter to the Commissioner, Louis Marshall, president of the committee, said:

"My attention has been recently called to the fact that a number of so-called rabbis have taken advantage of the regulations relative to the procurement, disposition and use of wines for sacramental purposes or like religious rites, to enable wine to be procured for non-ritual purposes."

## NEW ENGLAND WILL OPPOSE DIFFERENTIAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office  
**BOSTON, Massachusetts**—Elimination of the New England port differential rates is an aim which has brought together representatives of New England commercial, industrial, transportation and civic interests into a unit to present their case to the Interstate Commerce Commission. At a meeting held under the auspices of the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, united action was decided upon after the effect of the differential rates had been explained by Wilbur LaRoe Jr., who has been retained by the Boston chamber to present New England's plea. He pointed out that the rates operate to drive away the bulk of grain shipments for export, react to the detriment of the financial condition of the New England railroads, and that both conditions would be remedied by removal of the differentials.

## ECONOMIC REVIVAL IN RUSSIA SEEN

United States Commerce Department, as Result of Survey,  
Forecasts Increased Production  
and Socialism's Downfall

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office  
**WASHINGTON, District of Columbia**—Out of the present economic and financial disturbances in Soviet Russia, due to changes in the government's economic policy, may come the downfall of Socialism as it prevails in that country. This conclusion has been reached by experts of the Department of Commerce, as a result of their study of authentic statements by Russian leaders recently published in the Russian press, which is completely under the control of the Soviet authorities and serves as their mouthpiece.

In a statement issued yesterday, the Commerce Department, through the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, outlined the chief factors in the decline of Russian production, the new economic policy as set forth by Soviet leaders, the internal situation as regards agriculture and the famine, and foreign trade. All these phases of national life, it was declared, are in an abnormal state of flux, and warrant the expectation of far-reaching and permanent economic changes.

**Effect Already Apparent**  
This "new policy," which has been widely heralded in the Soviet press, is, according to the statement, due largely to the recognition of the great decline of production and the general disorganization of economic life, which followed the communistic management of industry. The main features of this new policy which Commerce Department officials have collected from various recent decrees of the Soviet authorities, are outlined as follows:

1. Partial restoration of freedom of trade in agricultural products. Instead of requisitioning from the peasants their entire surplus above their own requirements for food and seed, there has been imposed, beginning with the crop of 1921, a "natural tax" of a fixed amount of grain from each peasant; the remainder of his crop he is at liberty to sell.
2. Abandonment of the practice of unrestricted "mobilization" or requisitioning of labor; and the substitution of a fixed labor tax; that is, the citizen may be forced to labor not more than a specified number of days on public works or special public tasks.
3. Abandonment of enterprises operated by the State, of uniform wages for employees of the same general grade, and the substitution of compensation according to service rendered. In most cases this takes the form of piece or quantity payment. Overtime is to be not only permitted, but encouraged by high rates of pay (two and one-half to three times the regular rates.)

## Individual Effort Urged

4. The leasing to private individuals or concerns of certain industrial establishments hitherto operated by the State. It is announced that the State will retain operation of establishments producing the most necessary commodities or services, and especially of the best equipped establishments in those branches, but will lease others. The terms of the leases are not uniform, but in general they are for periods of 10 to 20 years, and the lessees pay a fixed percentage of their output as a rental. The Soviet authorities have also reaffirmed their willingness to grant to foreign capital concessions either for operating existing enterprises or for the creating of new enterprises.

5. Enterprises still operated by the State are to adopt a commercial basis, paying private producers and other state enterprises market values for materials, and selling their products at market value.

Many other minor changes of policy have been announced, all aiming at the partial reestablishment of private trade and industry and at increasing the incentives to production. There are, however, various important limitations with regard to the degree of liberty granted to industry.

"It is too early to form a judgment as to the economic, and still less the political effects of these new policies," according to the official statement. The Bolshevik leaders themselves express uncertainty as to how far these tendencies may lead.

**Effort to Increase Production**  
The Bolshevik newspapers, it is said, claim that beneficial effects have already followed the change of policy with respect to the compensation of labor. They give numerous specific reports of increased production, which they ascribe directly to payment according to productivity and efficiency.

The most serious economic question confronting the Soviet authorities, the Department of Commerce has found, has been, and still is, that of agricultural production, agriculture being the occupation in which five-sixths of the people are employed, and which furnished three-fifths of the pre-war exports. It is asserted that the leaders have repeatedly declared that under the policy hitherto prevailing, the peasants have lacked incentive to produce, and have been disposed to plant only sufficient land to supply their own requirements.

## Reconstruction Aid Asked

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office  
**NEW YORK, New York**—A. A. Heller, recently appointed American representative of the Supreme Council of National Economy of Soviet Russia, is authorized to represent that council, which is the industrial department of the Republic, in all matters in this country, and especially in connection with the organization of groups of

workers and technicians to take part in the economic reconstruction of Russia.

The council is inviting organized groups of workers, agricultural and industrial cooperatives, partnerships, groups, and the like, to come to Soviet Russia, to lease or take on concession industrial establishments, factories, mills, agricultural colonies, etc.

The council also invites engineers, skilled mechanics, electricians, miners, builders and trained men in all branches of industry to take part in reconstructing the economic structure in Russia; and it invites farmers, especially organized agricultural colonies, to introduce modern methods of agricultural and machine farming.

## COOPERATIVE PLAN OF MARKETING APPROVED BY 60,555 FARMERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office  
**JERSEY CITY, New Jersey**—The cooperative plan of marketing the products produced by American farmers has come to stay, said President George W. Slocum, of the Dairymen's League, Inc., in his annual report. "More farmers believe in it every day, more business men believe in it, and more people generally believe in it. The day is not far distant when all farmers will believe in it. There remains but the question of development of country receiving facilities to handle the products produced by all our members, either through sales to dealers or through the erection or purchase of efficient plants by the association."

"What we have done has practically no parallel in peace-time industrial development. The Cooperative Association assures the producer of a regular and permanent market, and as high a price for that product as can be obtained from that market."

"The farmer has become a business man, and he is insisting from one end of the country to the other that his business be recognized and put on a plane as of equal importance with any other business in the land."

"We have under way a movement which must not fail, for not only is it guarding the interests of all these men and women back on the farm who this great audience is here to represent, but more than that, we are responsible to all posterity for the success of the cooperative movement."

On the pooled milk alone producers received a total approximately of \$3,700,000 more than would have been received had the price been the same as the average in other sections, and about \$5,600,000 more was received on all milk reported as received by dealers.

In his annual report, Secretary Albert Manning, who is also master of the New York State Grange, said on December 1, 1921 the league had a membership of 99,354 farmers owning 1,022,133 cows, an increase of 9838 members and 32,482 cows over a year ago. Of the total membership, less than 80,000 now are actually producing milk for the markets. Of this number 60,555, or over two-thirds of the actual producing membership, had signed the "pooling" contract up to December 1, 1921.

"We hope and believe that the members of the league have seen the benefits of organization and appreciate the absolute necessity of standing together unitedly, and the characteristic, conservative, steady-going eastern producers are not going to be swayed by radical propaganda, or that they are going to be lured to revolution against their organization; that they appreciate that their only hope lies in united action; that it is absolutely necessary that they must work and operate through one organization; that whatever form of organization may be adopted will not be entirely free from criticism, but time and experience will show its weak points and they can be strengthened."

"Consumers will benefit by the plan because of economies resulting by the lessening of freight and handling costs, by the reduction of wastage and especially by an assurance of a regular, stabilized industry upon which they can depend in the future for a sufficient supply of dairy products."

## POWER FROM NIAGARA CANAL SOON READY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office  
**BUFFALO, New York**—The first unit in the largest hydraulic power development in the world—that which will supply the municipalities of the Province of Ontario, Canada—will begin to operate within a few weeks when the water from the Niagara River is turned into the Chippewa-Queensston Canal, in the Niagara peninsula, Ontario. This unit will be capable of generating 55,000 horsepower. In less than a year there will be four other similar units in operation, bringing the marketable horsepower up to 275,000. Eventually the canal will be the source of between 650,000 and 700,000 horsepower.

The Chippewa-Queensston Canal is the largest single power development in the world, as shown by the following data: It is 12½ miles in length, the maximum depth of the canal cut is 145 feet, the maximum rock cut is 85 feet, the maximum earth cut 50 feet, available gross head 315 feet, width of concrete section 48 feet, depth of water 35-40 feet, total earth excavation 4,182,000 cubic yards, total quantity of concrete 450,000 cubic yards, maximum capacity of each turbine 50,000 horsepower, total weight of each complete generating unit 1,853,000 pounds.

## COLLEGES FORSAKE TRUE PROVINCE

Educator Says Present Tendency  
Is to Make University Value  
Merely Economic—The Old  
Teaching Is Needed Today

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office  
**NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana**—A warning to universities to guard against permitting economic progress and the pressure it brings to undermine the college ideal, and a warning to the people of America that they must be prepared to expand their colleges and universities on a material scale, if student enrollment is not to be limited were sounded at the opening of a recent convention here that brought to New Orleans what is probably the greatest assemblage of educators in the city's history.

The warnings were sounded by Dr. E. A. Birge, president of the University of Wisconsin, and Dr. Frank L. McVey, president of the University of Kentucky. They spoke before the convention of the Association of State Universities, of which Dr. Birge is president and Dr. McVey secretary-treasurer.

**The Old Ideal**  
"The work of the university in the older days was to train clerks, to produce the educated class in a stratified society," said Dr. Birge. "As society became democratic and lost class distinction, the university began to furnish knowledge of immediate application in practical life and in the interpretation of specific social problems. Such knowledge may be called academic 'merchandise,' subject to popular demand and intended for immediate consumption."

"Thus two ideals are now at work in the universities, the historic ideal of clerkship, and the modern ideal of merchandise. Much that is contradictory and confused in university policies arises from this fact. The university shares this situation with the church and state, both of which find difficulty in their work and some confusion in their ideals as they have come into a society that is becoming progressively democratic."

**The New Problem**  
"The problem for the university is how to preserve its older and historic ideal in strength and vigor and, at the same time, serve the needs of the day. For the demands of immediate usefulness, made by public and students alike, threaten to crowd out the older learning and to reduce the university to an institution whose value is almost wholly economic."

"Economic values should be sought and welcomed but the university as an inspiration to youth and as a power for cohesion, in a society threatened with disintegration, depends on its preserving also those spiritual ideals which once were grouped under the name of clerkship."

In discussing the present overcrowded situation among the universities, Dr. McVey said, in part: "Either the public must be willing to finance the expansion of the universities in their respective states, or the university executives must limit student enrollment. Since the war students have been pouring into universities. The war seems to have impressed upon them the value of knowledge, especially university training."

## BIAS ALLEGED IN SCHOOL TEXTBOOKS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office  
**NEW YORK, New York**—Dr. William L. Ettinger, superintendent of schools here, has appointed a committee of 21 principals and school-teachers of various religious denominations and political leanings to investigate charges that some statements in public school textbooks are unjustifiably British.

The committee has been at work for some time and it now appears that it may include in its report recommendations for elision of certain passages which they consider to be un-American in their radical and socialistic trend.

With reference to the allegedly pro-British statements, it has been said by one of the committee that there was no question as to the accuracy of the texts; the objections were raised by questions as to the propriety of including certain clauses.

One publisher, whose firm puts out one of the books said to be under criticism, says that historians are not going to write books to please any political party or religious denomination, but only to present facts accurately.

## PLAN FOR PEACE IN CENTRAL AMERICA

**WASHINGTON, District of Columbia**—An effort on the part of the United States to preserve peace in Central America following the revolution in Guatemala was disclosed yesterday at the State Department.

Immediately after the outbreak in Guatemala City, which resulted in the overthrow of the Herrera Government,

the United States addressed a note to Salvador and Honduras expressing the hope that peace would be preserved by them in accordance with the terms of their treaties with Guatemala. This note, it was said, was not intended as a coercive measure but was merely an expression of the American Government's desire for world peace.

Salvador and Honduras were members with Guatemala of the proposed republic of Central America, and it was feared in some quarters that the revolution in Guatemala would result in efforts on the part of the other two member governments to prevent Guatemala's withdrawal from the proposed confederation. For this reason the note was forwarded to the two governments.

Reports of the State Department recently from Central America have been reassuring, it was said yesterday, and the situation was said to be quiet in all the countries.

## MAYOR SIGNS BUDGET DESPITE OPPOSITION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office  
**NEW YORK, New York**—Mayor John F. Hylan yesterday signed the 1922 budget of the City of New York despite the fact that the United Real Estate Owners Association had notified the Board of Estimate that they would move on Monday that this board and the Board of Aldermen be held in contempt of court unless the budget were remade according to the order of the appellate division of the State Supreme Court.

The appellate division held that \$4,500,000 must be added to the budget to make up the amounts belonging to the pension fund for the police and other civil service employees and that this must be added within the next two days or the budget would exceed the legal tax limit.

The decision was made in an action brought by the association. Writs of mandamus were served on several city officials, including the Mayor, but he signed the budget yesterday. The comptroller, who has disapproved the budget, alleging it to be improperly inflated, is out of town. Whether he would return in time to sign it before December 25 was uncertain. His signature is required before that time.

The corporation counsel said the city planned to appeal from the appellate decision but the association denied that this would act as a stay to contempt proceedings.

The association held that the pension fund money had been improperly transferred to other departments. Justice Mulligan ordered restoration of it to the fund. The appellate division sustained his decision. Before he signed the budget Mayor Hylan had been advised by the first assistant corporation counsel that the division had modified the Mulligan decision so that the city automatically had the right of appeal without obtaining permission of the division.

## WILLIAM E. JOHNSON BACK FROM INDIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office  
**NEW YORK, New York**—William E. Johnson, of the Anti-Saloon League of the United States, arrived here yesterday on the Adriatic, pleased with the results of his visit to India, where he regards the prospects for total abstinence legislation as extremely favorable. He left last night for his home in Ohio, to spend the holidays with his family, but expects to return here for further work early in the new year.

## EVASIONS OF THE LIQUOR LAW SEEN

"Skating on Thin Ice" Is Way  
Anti-Saloonist Describes Certain Advertising in Newspapers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office  
**BOSTON, Massachusetts**—"Certain newspapers are adroitly evading, if not actually violating, that section of the National Prohibition Act which relates to advertising," said Arthur J. Davis, state superintendent of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

"Section 18 of this act provides 'that it shall be unlawful to advertise, manufacture, sell or possess any utensil, contrivance, machine, preparation, compound, tablet, substance, formula, direction, or recipe advertised, designed, or intended for use in the unlawful manufacture of intoxicating liquor.'"

"Recently there appeared in a certain well-known and highly regarded newspaper an advertisement which looked exactly like the liquor advertisements that were so common before prohibition. The outstanding feature of the advertisement was the cut of a bottle of a distinctive shape and the name, in displayed type, of a well-known liquor generally used in the manufacture of cocktails."

"The words 'as sold for 50 years' might well lead one to conclude that old Father Time had reversed his motor and doubled on his course. Further reading of the advertisement is most illuminating."

"We are informed that 'to comply with American laws four ounces of pure alcohol have been taken out of the contents of each bottle.' Surely one need not possess a highly imaginative mind in order to bridge the gap and understand quite clearly just how to make a real cocktail—one having a decided kick."

"Why was it necessary to be so specific? Why state the exact amount of pure alcohol required in order to restore to this preparation its pristine vigor?"

"There are on the market today several de-alcoholized wines. So far as I have observed all these bear labels that contain no directions or suggestions how to convert them into intoxicating liquors. They make no pretense of being 'as sold for 50 years.' It sometimes happens that one who tries to see how near he can come to violating the law and yet not quite cross the line, has occasion to regret his temerity."

"Skating on thin ice" is always foolhardy, often dangerous and sometimes fatal. Reputable newspapers and business concerns should not lend themselves to what might well be considered skillful evasions, if not absolute infractions of the law of the land."

## MARINERS ASK PART OF WAGES IN STOCK

**JACKSONVILLE, Florida**—Local seafaring men, members of marine workers' unions, have addressed a communication to J. J. Logan, president of the American Shipping Corporation, asking that they be sent to sea on vessels at half of the current wage scale in cash and the other half in stock of the corporation.

The petition, signed by masters, mates, engineers, stewards and seamen, stated that they were prepared to furnish full crews of American citizens for 10 ships. The head of the corporation is known to have favored and discussed the same plan for manning vessels.

**R.H. White Co.**  
BOSTON

OUR ANNUAL  
JANUARY  
MARK-DOWN  
SALE

WILL START  
TUESDAY MORNING  
DECEMBER 27th

Hundreds of lots at  
big reductions, including  
practically every department

Deposit Your  
DIVIDEND CHECK  
With a Strong Bank  
**MASSACHUSETTS  
TRUST COMPANY**  
Member Federal Reserve System  
330 Huntington Ave. Boston  
"The Bank of  
Personal Service"  
Resources Over Sixteen Millions



## EXAMINING SPAIN'S POLICY IN MOROCCO

Severe Criticisms Made of Course Pursued by Spanish Commanders During the Operations Undertaken to Suppress Rising

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

MADRID, Spain.—Some curious statements and remarks are being made in the course of the debate on Morocco affairs, the causes of the Melilla disaster, the present situation and future policy in the Chamber. Thus, having regard to the suggestion that had been made early in the discussion by Martinez Campos that it might be a good thing to bring in some foreign expert to reorganize the Spanish Army, there was now the former Minister, Alcala Zamora, declaring that "Neither Foch nor Ludendorff would teach us anything. They would tell us that we had a plethora of generals and we should answer them with more excuses and circumlocutions. They would tell us to make reductions in the officers; we should answer them that when faced by a rebel force of a thousand men we opened the doors of the military academies and sent young officers to their doom without any proper sort of preparation. Those foreigners would tell us that we should not split up our units, and we would answer them that the first battalion of one regiment is in Melilla and the other battalion in Larache." It appeared that Foch and Ludendorff would be much interested in the organization of the Spanish Army!

### Defending Land of Spain

Indalecio Prieto, the eminent Socialist deputy—moderate and reasonable socialist as he is generally—who makes a big figure in most debates of importance, in the continuation of his criticism became very severe and intense. He said that the Spanish flag was waving once again on the reconquered positions, but what, then? With their history of perversities they were unable to establish the protectorate in Morocco. The third article of the Constitution imposed on Spaniards the obligation of defending their country, but they could not be convinced that in Morocco they were defending the land of Spain. The army fighting in Morocco had no sense of the protectorate; the idea of the protectorate did not descend from the peaks when it was maintained by a few idealists.

When the colonial disaster—Cuba and the Philippines—occurred, certain politicians were able to dispose of their responsibilities, but the present problem was not the same. "Now the whole of Spain is opposed to the action of our army in Morocco!" was the remarkable statement that Mr. Prieto then ejaculated. He said that the motive of the exploitation of the iron mines was illusory and ridiculous. For what the campaign in Morocco cost in a single month they might set about the exploitation of all the mines in the peninsula. Then he went on to criticize the conduct of General Silvestre, saying that the operations in the direction of Alhucemas, those that had led to the disaster, had been conducted without the knowledge and without the authorization of the government.

### Army Not Properly Equipped

General Silvestre dissented from General Berenguer, who was expecting to complete the pacification of the Beni-Azou country at the other end of the zone. General Silvestre at the time was feeling some of that impatience that was characteristic of him. It was a great pity that he had been given his subsequent commands after what had happened in Larache in the past, when he did things in open disobedience to General Marina. But at Melilla there was also responsibility through weakness and through omission on the part of General Berenguer. All the time that those operations toward Alhucemas were being undertaken the people of Melilla were filled with the greatest apprehensions, because they knew that the advance was being attempted by an army not properly provided with food, clothing, or material, and without aeroplanes in a country where they were so much needed.

Then he went on to say that the government of 1918 was responsible for the disaster that had occurred through not adopting proper defensive measures on the coast. Looking toward the Minister of War, who was a member of that government, he exclaimed, "It was you who were to blame, Mr. de la Cierva. And are you then thinking of letting the Spanish prisoners, who are in the hands of the Moors, perish as well? The loss of the colonies was a blot upon regency. For this most unhappy reign—" The president of the Chamber, who had once or twice interrupted the speaker, here rang his bell again and told Mr. Prieto that he must not continue his speech in such a direction as that, the Bilbao deputy retorting that the president, in the service he gave to the Monarchy, could put what construction he pleased upon the words, but 8000 men were piled on the steps of the throne to reproach it.

### Ransoming Prisoners

Mr. de la Cierva replied to various points raised by Mr. Prieto, whose facts as to the effectiveness in Morocco, he said, were altogether wrong. The government, of course, could not free itself of responsibility; it would make its explanations at the proper time. It had to be taken into consideration that the enemy acquainted himself with their discussions, and that could not be advantageous to the effort of the Spanish Army. They had not entered into any negotiations for ransoming the prisoners, and they had no information that the French had possession of 60 guns that had been abandoned by the Spanish troops. The rebel leaders had made overtures to the High Commissioner in the matter

of ransom, demanding very large sums of money, the handing over to them of all the prisoners that were held by Spain, and an indemnity for supposed damages that had been caused to them, and all this without any formality or guarantee.

To deliver huge sums of money to Moors who were at war with them would only be to facilitate the acquisition of more elements of combat by the rebels. Spain would fulfill her mission in Morocco in the name of humanity. If she did not do it, others would. For that reason they were taking to Morocco everything that was useful to the occasion, would punish the Rifians for their cruelties, and would bring about the civilization of the tribes. To fulfill such a mission the public spirit ought not to be enervated.

### In Search of Water

Later in the debate Mr. Prieto returned to the attack, declaring that it was the duty of the parliamentary forces to state very plainly their opinion on the problem. As to the Socialists, they maintained their criterion of the abandonment of Morocco. The facts revealed the Spanish impotence. Now, after 13 years' work out there, a commission of the Geological Institute was just about to begin operations in search of water in Morocco! There would be reports, documents that would be placed in the archives—and all that after 13 years' possession of the zone. He considered that the answer of the government on the subject of the ransom of the prisoners was unsatisfactory; the government simply did not wish to give a few million pesetas for 600 Spanish soldiers. At the same time nothing had been done to prevent the contraband in arms in Morocco, and the Moors had helped themselves enormously in this way.

Then men were being accumulated in Morocco without the requisite material and in this way the probabilities of a new catastrophe were being increased. Attacking the War Minister very directly, he declared that he was only to blame than any other, and that money he had given his assistance to the military juntas, which were now being opposed and had even paid certain propaganda expenses for them out of the public funds.

### Discipline in Army

A lively dialogue, in which Mr. de la Cierva, Mr. Prieto, Mr. Pedregal and others took part, then ensued, the president of the Chamber once making an attempt to stop it, but allowing it to proceed on the appeal of the War Minister. Mr. de la Cierva said there had been various ministers of war since the times referred to when he was in the government before, and why then should all the responsibilities be cast upon him? However they could go on blaming him just as they pleased, but what he did not know was what they would do when he disappeared from the place he at present occupied. As to his once having supported the military juntas and now opposing them, the case had arisen of the necessity of reestablishing order in the army. An army could not exist without justice, he said. ("Nor" without discipline," interjected the Count de Romanones.) Discipline was the companion and the necessity of justice. Not to the extent of one iota would he wish to change his line of conduct with regard to the juntas. Nearly all the new rules for the regulation of the juntas as "informative commissions" had now been approved. The Marquess Buniel said that when all had been pacified and a state of normality had been restored in Northern Africa, evidence in all its plenitude of the gravity of the Morocco problem would remain. For the present the necessity was imposed upon Spain of punishing the rebels, of vindicating the Spanish offensive and above all of making an effective demonstration of Spanish superiority and power. Military action was essential, but Spain must exercise her protectorate by means of the native. For some time they would be unable to dispense with military action, but the natives must not be led to believe that everything was going to be done by force.

### No Definite Policy

Rodriguez de Viguri said that the chief cause of the disaster had been the lack of instruction on the part of the officers and soldiers. Secondary causes had been deficiencies in the high command, the unrest in the military schools, want of preparation by the generals and many other deficiencies which constituted the military problem in Spain. He protested against the system of withholding officers and soldiers from military service by giving them jobs in the government departments. An end must be put to all that kind of thing. There had been no definite and continuous policy in Morocco. In 90 per cent of cases the policy of attraction that had been followed had consisted in giving money to eminent tribesmen and in stimulating the formation of little armies of friendly Moors who were subsequently the first to fire on the Spanish troops.

He criticized the organization of the presidency at Tetuan, and said that the judicial organization that had been set up there was quite useless and was extremely costly. But with it all he felt that the idea that was advanced in some quarters for the abandonment of Morocco were very wrong and should be severely censured. Spain, for the defense of the nation, must dominate the northern coast of Morocco, and the tribes that had rebelled must be severely punished.

The Marquess de Olerdola insisted that the government must speak clearly. Spain must know where she was going and why. They could not go on unsparingly giving their efforts in Morocco without knowing what they were going to do out there. They had "there a big army of occupation which was conducting just the same kind of military operations as in 1909. They would not get much farther with that kind of thing, and they would be constantly exposed to such disasters as the last one.

## MUCH PROPERTY IN VIENNA BOUGHT UP

Increase in the Value of Land and Houses Presents Investment Possibilities

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, Austria.—With property of all kinds, fixed and movable, constantly increasing in value, it is not surprising that the prices of Vienna real estate are also continually advancing. This is especially the case with houses in good position, in well-frequented streets, and with building land in the villa quarters. The demand for these classes of property is very great and comes almost exclusively from foreigners—Italians, Rumanians, and Jugo-Slavs. Latterly, in consequence of the rise in their valuations, Poles and Hungarians have also come into the real estate market. After all, the number of houses offered for sale is comparatively small, as nobody, unless forced by financial necessity, cares to part with solid possessions at the present time. Recently, however, house owners have been forced to part with their property as the costs of repairs and general maintenance are far beyond their means. This is the main reason why, in spite of the devaluation of the Austrian crown, houses are offered for sale.

Most of these are buildings doomed to destruction unless their new owners can afford to put them in repair. The repairs cost easily 40 times as much as in peace time, and the outgoings for lighting, heating and so forth have gone up much more.

### The Landlords' Plight

Against this, the average rents are only about three times the amount in peace time. During the war, landlords were not permitted to raise the rents to any appreciable extent, neither can they set rid of tenants except for serious cause. The consequence is that the owners are getting really nothing out of their property. The state takes more than half the rent for taxes in addition to a graduated tax on the rent ranging from 30 to 300 per cent. This latter tax is paid by the tenant directly to the landlord, who has to turn it over to the state.

Through the numerous sales of houses to foreigners Vienna is fast passing into the hands of strangers. It is estimated that at least one-fifth of the houses formerly belonging to Viennese business men and substantial citizens now belong to foreigners. This is by no means to the advantage of the tenants, as the foreign landlords usually look upon the property as a pure speculation, an investment for their money, and have no interest in doing anything for the comfort or welfare of the tenant.

Foreigners are buying houses and property of all kinds and paying anything from 200 to 300 times the amount of the gross yearly rent. And the maximum prices have not yet been reached, as the demand is constantly increasing. A house which in peace times sold for 100,000 crowns, and yielded a gross rent of 10,000 crowns, now with a gross rent of 30,000 crowns, will realize 6,000,000 crowns. Many vendors are demanding the purchase prices in foreign valuta. The foreign purchasers naturally prefer to pay in Austrian crowns, as, with the high exchange rates of francs and lira, the seemingly high prices of the houses represent really only a fraction of the prices paid in peace times. One house, for example, which was sold recently for 5,000,000 crowns, cost the buyer—who paid in Swiss francs—only 60,000 francs. For such a price the house could certainly never have been bought before the war.

### Foreign Money Invested

It is not surprising that the foreigners, with their high valuations, find Vienna property a highly remunerative investment, the more so as the property must speedily become more valuable.

It is proposed to raise the rents to four times the amount paid in 1914. Naturally the tenants are up in arms and a great demonstration of the Tenants' Protective Association has been recently held in Vienna. It was attended by some 30,000 persons and resolutions were passed protesting against the proposed change in the law and threatening a "rent strike" if any new attacks were made on the pockets of the long suffering population.

Since the beginning of the year the landlords have been trying to increase the rents, and the Special Rent Court dealt with 116,217 such applications in the first half of the year. In 45,680 cases the whole increase was sanctioned, and in 68,929 cases part of it was allowed. Only in 1958 cases were the applications rejected in their entirety.

By far the greater number of applications were in respect of very small apartments of two rooms, and only 830 concerned large apartments of more than four rooms. The average rate of increase granted was 75 per cent above the scale in force in

January, 1917, just before the laws for the protection of tenants were introduced. In the case of the small apartments the increase was generally from 30 to 60 per cent.

### Higher Rents the Rule

These figures, however, scarcely present a fair feature of conditions today, as the landlords' attempts to raise rents have become much more frequent and vigorous since last summer. Many notices to pay higher rents were given in August and November and still more are expected next February. If these are all put into effect, the average increase above the 1917 figures will be about 200 per cent. It must be remembered that this increasing of rents means much more to the tenant than just the higher figure, because in addition he has to pay a rent tax which is on a graduated scale ranging from 30 to 300 per cent or more on the rent actually retained by the landlord.

After all, it is certainly considered by many persons that something was done in the direction of higher rents, as it seems to them manifestly absurd and unjust that when the cost of food and clothing and most of the other necessities of life has increased from one hundred to even a thousand times the pre-war figures, rents of apartments should not have gone up more than three or four times peace rates.

## TYRONE OFFICIALS PREFER ALIGNMENT WITH DAIL, EIREANN

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland.—"The tearing of Tyrone and Fermanagh from the rest of Southern Ireland is an act of gross and insolent injustice to which these counties will never submit," said the chairman, Mr. Donnelly, at a recent meeting of the Tyrone County Council when a resolution was carried by 14 votes to 4 that the council should have no further communication with the British Local Government Board, either in Dublin or in Belfast. At the same meeting it was decided to request Dail Eireann to send an inspector to advise them as to "the best means of extricating the council from the financial muddle created by the action of the British Treasury failing to pay the grants due in September last."

Dealing with the bogey of "religious persecution from Sinn Fein," Mr. Donnelly said if the Unionists of Ulster were really afraid of it they should not have left their coreligionists in the South to the mercy of Sinn Fein, and try to partition not only Ireland but Ulster itself. Since November 22, when certain services were taken over by the Northern Government, Belfast was "a seething with disorder and was a byword and reproach among the cities in Europe." Continuing, he said the Nationalist population were anxious to live with their Unionist fellow countrymen on terms of friendship, but it should be recognized that no government could be allowed to pander to the prejudices of a selfish minority representing only 19 per cent of the population of Ireland, or pamper the ambitions of an intolerant ascendancy.

A Unionist present protested against the repudiation of the Local Government Board, and said that the county would lose £45,000 in grants by such action, but the general opinion seemed to be that they could do without such grants. Another Unionist declared that his party disliked partition as much as the Nationalists, and that the only real disagreement between the two was the question of allegiance to the King, and were this conceded the two different parties would "in a few years" shake hands.

It was also shown that Tyrone would suffer very seriously from a financial point of view under partition, but that it could save £320,000 per annum by choosing a Dublin Parliament in preference to a Belfast one. One of the councillors expressed the opinion that "a worse proposal than the present arrangement of splitting the country in two could not be conceived by the most bitter enemy of unity and Christian harmony," and that they had now reached "a stage more dangerous than ever before in the history of Ireland."

At a recent meeting in the same county, the Strabane Board of Guardians transferred allegiance to the Dail by 18 voters to 9, and other local divisions are said to have repudiated the Belfast Parliament.

### BOOT AND SHOE INDUSTRY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its South African News Office

PORT ELIZABETH, Cape Colony.—Since the inception of the import license system there has been a revival in the boot and shoe industry. The system was introduced for the South African industry in April last, during which month the South African factories turned out 71,547 pairs of footwear. In July it was 99,907, an increase of 39.66 per cent; in August 117,623 pairs, an increase of 64.44 per cent; and in September 131,555 pairs, an increase of 83.92 per cent.

## LONDON CAMPAIGN IS BEARING FRUIT

Many Public Houses Are Forced to Close Doors Before 11 P. M., Time Limit Set by Terms of the New Licensing Act

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England.—The struggle between the liquor interests and the anti-drink forces proceeds without intermission. Sometimes the former gain a temporary advantage, but in the long run the latter are unquestionably winning. Temperance reformers still have a long and uphill fight before them, but past achievements and the object lesson of America strengthen their confidence in final victory. Slowly but surely the drink fiend is being driven out of his strongholds. "The trade" shows increasing signs of alarm and is sparing neither money nor effort in defense of its interests and privileges. One of the speakers at the recent annual meeting of the United Kingdom Alliance declared that total prohibition was their ultimate, though not immediate goal. The way is being prepared by vigorous propaganda on behalf of local option. At every stage of the battle the example and experience of America are cited for guidance and inspiration.

The most recent engagement between the contending forces is being fought over the question of the hours of sale of intoxicating drinks, particularly in London. The new licensing act empowers justices to permit the sale up to 11 p. m. and until midnight with meals. The pre-war hours were even later. The Liquor Control Board fixed the limit at 10 p. m., and the permissive extension to 11 p. m. caused great rejoicing among drink-sellers. But the licensing justices are competent to appoint an earlier closing hour at their discretion. The time varies in different districts. In the city (the central square mile) of London 10:30 has been appointed. Wherever and whenever an earlier hour than 11 p. m. is chosen, the trade makes a great outcry about "Pussy-foot war on Brighton London" (vide The Daily Mail). "Overriding the intention, if not the letter of the law," "curtailing the liberties of the public," and so forth.

### Earlier Closing Favored

The licensing justices, for the most part, observing the ill effects that follow the extension of drinking facilities, show a disposition to exercise the discretion allowed by the law, in the direction of earlier closing. The commissioner of police reports an increase of about 50 per cent of cases of drunkenness since the hours have been extended. The archbishop of Canterbury declares that "the last hour of open public houses is fraught with more evil than all the other hours put together." General Bramwell Booth states that Salvation Army officers—who, perhaps more than any other men and women next to the police, have opportunities of observing the results of the drinking habits of the people—point out that it is not merely in the increased number of convictions for drunkenness that the full effects of greater drinking opportunities are to be seen, but in the damage done to the home life and the misery and want caused to the children of drinking parents: "The scenes witnessed outside many licensed houses where young children are congregated waiting for their parents are pitiable, and indeed, to those who have any sense of moral obligation, shameful."

Lieut. Jones, president of the United Kingdom Alliance, laments that, after things had got so much better, public houses are now crowded late at night with men and women whose babies are waiting outside in perambulators, long after they should be in bed. According to the bishop of London, 82 per cent of minor crimes and 62 per cent of major crimes are due to drink.

The chairman of licensing benches, after, by mutual agreement, trying the experiment of fixing the closing hour at 10:30 p. m., held a conference of licensing magistrates. After full discussion and consideration of the effect of the later closing hour, they passed a resolution that the time of closing for the whole of London should be 10 p. m. This is a very remarkable decision, a convincing proof that temperance increases with facilities for drinking, and an eloquent argument in favor of restriction. Although the resolution is not binding upon divisional justices, they cannot fail to be impressed and influenced by this col-

lective decision. Referring to the suggestion that the time of closing in the West End of London should be later than elsewhere, The Times remarks, "Uniformity of opening hours is generally regarded as better in the public interest than a system of discrimination."

### Act Not Regarded as Final

Temperance reformers are determined not to accept the licensing act as a permanent settlement for the regulation of the drink traffic. Mr. Jones was loudly applauded when, at the United Kingdom Alliance meeting, he insisted that this "attenuated" measure is not the fulfillment of the government's pledge to bring in a bill which would give legislative effect to the lessons gained from the experience of the war. He declared that the alliance would have nothing to do with schemes of purchase, "even though introduced by bishops." We must, he said, continue to present our old demand that the power shall be given to the people of this country, which is possessed by the English-speaking people of the rest of the world, and many others beside, to decide whether intoxicating drink shall be freely sold in their midst. While unemployment prevailed throughout the world, the people of Britain were spending £8,000,000 a week on drink—£50 a year for every family of five in the country. Certainly, Philip Snowden is amply justified in calling the temperance movement the greatest anti-war crusade in existence.

The United Kingdom Alliance Council calls on the government to use its influence to secure amendment of the draft mandates for Togoland, the Cameroons, and "German" East Africa, on the ground that they violate the terms of the Covenant of the League of Nations in their clauses relating to the sale of liquor. The Covenant provides explicitly for prohibition of the liquor traffic in these countries, whereas the draft mandates merely speak of controlling the sale of spirits. "How terrible is the thought," exclaims the president of the Wesleyan Conference, calling upon his fellow Methodists to join in the anti-drink crusade he is leading, "that overseas, among native peoples, the white man's drink is the colored man's destruction!" For the purpose of this Methodist crusade a fund of £25,000 is being raised.

## RAPID DEVELOPMENT OF A VICTORIAN PORT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

GEELONG, Victoria.—Twenty years ago this city was generally known as "Sleepy Hollow." Having narrowly missed the honor of becoming the capital of the state, it drifted lazily onward until, in 1905, the Geelong Harbor Trust, erected freezing works, improved the port and set a new standard. New industries sprang up rapidly and there are now five large woolen mills, an excellent cement works, tanneries, feltmongery and wool scouring works, and it is understood that a new industry will shortly be established at a cost of £500,000.

Corio Bay is now the outlet for most of the wheat grown in the northwest of Victoria, and last year 3,500,000 bags of grain passed through the port. Dredging is being continued so successfully that vessels of the largest type should be able to berth at Geelong within a year. A submarine base has been established by the Commonwealth and a site selected for a seaplane depot. A modern sewerage system, electricity for power and lighting, a good water system and electric tramways are all signs of the high civic feeling in this busy manufacturing port.

Geelong has reason to expect that within a decade it will rank second only to Melbourne in Victoria. If so, its citizens will have owed much to the foresight and energy of G. F. Holden, the first chairman of its Harbor Trust, and to Alderman H. Hitchcock, the progressive Mayor, who has been unanimously invited by his colleagues to accept a fifth term.

## INDIA'S RAILWAYS IN FINANCIAL STRAITS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALLAHABAD, India.—The position of the Indian railways and their financing has been a matter of grave concern for some time. A committee under the chairmanship of Sir William Acworth, one of the principal British experts on railway systems, has for some time been investigating the whole system and has made sweeping recommendations. Objection is taken to the arrangement whereby the final decision as regards railway finance is taken by the finance member, who naturally would be inclined to look at the matter from the point of view of his budget and in all probability a cramped point as regards railway expansion. The introduction of the railway budget by a separate member for communications is recommended. It is no exaggeration to say that Indian railways have for years past been starved and have been living on their capital. The Mackay Committee of 1907 recommended that a sum amounting to 18 crores of rupees should be annually spent on capital expenditure, and that in years when the amount was not expended it should be carried forward to subsequent years. This policy has not been carried out. The average expenditure from 1907 has been less than 14 crores. During the three heaviest years of the war the figure was under seven crores annually.

Economy carried to an excessive pitch has become extravagance; Indian railways are clamant for everything—for renewals, for increased rolling stock, for vital extensions. A further defect is that the allotment being dependent on the general financial position is liable to sudden pruning. This results in the waste inevitable to the suspension of work in progress and accumulation and deterioration of materials, while an increased allotment resulted in the sudden expenditure of capital without adequate consideration in order that the windfall might be spent in the current financial year, for if not the chance would never recur again. The railways have been starved and the starvation must cease if the trade of the country is to expand. At the same time at the present moment of acute financial stringency it is doubtful if the Legislative Assembly would be willing to surrender a source of revenue on which they have depended to avoid fresh taxation.

Rates and fares will have to be increased. It should not be beyond the wit of man to devise some scheme whereby the interests of the railways might be safeguarded by the framing of a program over a period of years and their profits after the business was run on strictly commercial lines, being handed back to the government in the same manner as a company pays dividends. The taxpayer claims that for years he has financed the railways and is entitled to some return for his money. The railway companies retort that the financing has been so meager that they are positively inefficient for lack of the necessary equipment and that it would be better for the earnings to go in improved facilities and in reduced charges. A very crucial point is that if this were done the budget deficit would be greatly enhanced. If all the proposals of the Acworth Committee were put into effect additional taxation to the extent of six to 10 crores might be necessary. The Indian members, who have already shown too much of a tendency to prefer economy to efficiency, will probably make short work of the suggestions.

### FREIGHT RATES ON MAIZE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its South African News Office

PRETORIA, Transvaal.—Freight rates on maize have been reduced to 25s. per short ton from any Union port to the United Kingdom. A reduction has also been made by the South African Railways, and the rate on mealies for export has been reduced from 15s. to 10s. per short ton. These reductions will remain in force until January 31, 1922, when the whole question of export rates will be reviewed.

## "The Gray Shop for Gifts" A Rendezvous for Holiday Shoppers At Hamburger's

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## POLITICAL IDEAS OF AUSTRALIAN LABOR

Among the Most Outstanding of These Is a Recommendation for the Holding of a Pan-Pacific Congress to Prevent War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian News Office.  
BRISBANE, Queensland—It is now apparent that the future of the Australian Labor Party will depend less upon the decisions of the important interstate conference of the party in Brisbane than on the way in which the decisions are interpreted by the extremists in the party.  
No one who has studied the recent trend of events in the Labor movement in the Commonwealth would be surprised if the revolutionary industrialists became impatient at the slight restrictions imposed on them by the new platform and belied to a purely Communist objective. Neither, on the other hand, would it be at all surprising if the Queensland Premier, E. G. Theodore, who is probably the ablest thinker in the movement, led a strong group of Moderates out of the party, just as William Morris Hughes did on the conscription issue.

### New Objective Defined

The Brisbane conference has generally swallowed the decisions of the All-Australian Trade Union Congress in Melbourne, which was captured by the revolutionaries. It is true that it has rejected the inflammatory preamble—which called for revolutionary industrial and political action to take and hold the means of production—upon a point of order raised by the chairman of the Brisbane conference, but on the other hand it has adopted the new objective of the "socialization of industry, production, distribution, and exchange."  
The Moderates fought throughout the conference for a sane point of view. They succeeded in ditching the I. W. W. preamble, in having the word "constitutional" inserted as defining the manner of approach toward the objective, and, by an extraordinary last-minute rally, in introducing and carrying by 15 votes to 13 the following very elastic resolution, which, as two of the extremists maintained, set a definite limitation on the objective approved in the first stage of the conference:

"That this conference declares (a) that the Australian Labor Party proposes collective ownership for the purpose of preventing exploitation, and to whatever extent may be necessary for that purpose; (b) that wherever private ownership means exploitation it is opposed by the party, but that the party does not seek to abolish private ownership even of any of the instruments of production where such instrument is utilized by its owner in a socially useful manner and without exploitation."  
The decisions of the Brisbane conference have appeared in a more or less fragmentary form, as only the Labor press was permitted to attend, and the reports have been probably carefully censored. The following are the principal resolutions in condensed form:

### Platform in Brief

The objective is the socialization of industry, production, distribution, and exchange; the cultivation of an Australian sentiment, the maintenance of a white Australia, and the development of an enlightened and self-reliant community.

The "constitutional methods of industrial and parliamentary machinery" are to be utilized to achieve the objective.

Craft organization, as a working-class weapon, is declared obsolete and the conference pledged itself to organization of the workers along the lines of industry.

Banking and all the principal industries are to be nationalized, and such services and supplies as can best be operated in limited areas are to be municipalized.

Nationalized industries are to be governed by boards, upon which workers in the industries and the community are to be represented.

An elective supreme economic council is to be established by all the nationalized industries.

Labor research and information bureaus and labor educational institutions are to be established in order that the workers shall be trained to manage nationalized industries.

All assisted immigration is opposed and no further arrangements are to be made by any government in regard to immigration, without the approval of organized Labor.

The resolutions dealing with warfare and defense are referred to elsewhere in this article.

Among resolutions adopted by the conference were two which indorsed self-government for Ireland and opposed the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Treaty.

### Financial Control

The recommendation regarding banking and finance is worth citing in full:

"That as the control of financial institutions of Australia by a capitalist oligarchy stifles free development, prevents the development of a free press by virtue of the control of advertising, and by and through their pressure upon dictatorship of governments stifles the full and natural growth of Australian states, we affirm that when the powers of government will have been captured by a working class majority the first essential to a reconstructed Australia will be the rapid expansion of the Commonwealth Bank to embrace the entire credit system, and the establishment of a similar bank in New Zealand."

It is extremely difficult to reconcile the resolutions in favor of a White Australia and against the renewal of the alliance with Japan, with the de-

laration against further assisted immigration, the condemnation of the 70 days' compulsory training of young Australians for the defense of the Commonwealth, and the pledge to refuse to fight outside the Commonwealth. The sole remedy, apparently, is a Pan-Pacific Labor congress. The two resolutions dealing with war are as follows:

"That this congress, holding that the settlement of international disputes by warfare is barbarous and responsible for inflicting untold misery on people, not only of belligerent countries but of the whole world, declares in favor of the settlement of all such disputes by international arbitration, and, further, recommends workers in all countries to form councils of action; and, as the Pacific is likely to be made the cockpit of the next great war, the executive be instructed to get into communication with Labor organizations generally, and particularly those bordering on the Pacific, for the purpose of preventing future wars."

"That we, the members of the Australian Labor Party, pledge ourselves, individually and collectively, to refuse to participate in any war outside the Commonwealth."

### LIQUOR AMENDMENT FOR QUEBEC LIKELY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office.  
MONTREAL, Quebec—R. L. Werry, secretary of the Anti-Liquor League, interviewed L. A. Taschereau, Premier of Quebec, on the subject of amendments to the existing liquor law which the league is desirous of promoting during the coming session of the Legislature, to open on January 10. Discussing the interview later, Mr. Werry stated that he had received a promise from the Premier of a concession which was very gratifying to his organization. "One of the things discussed," said Mr. Werry, "was the power of the Quebec Liquor Commission to grant permits to an applicant without first ascertaining the views of residents in the locality in which the proposed permit is asked. Full consideration of this point was promised by Mr. Taschereau and some regulations may be expected."  
"The facility with which liquor can be obtained under the present regulations was also touched upon. I pointed out that though a person could obtain only one bottle at a time, there was nothing to prevent anyone obtaining 100 bottles a day in Montreal. The Premier admitted that this was one of the most abused points in the law but claimed that enforcement of the rules by the government agents was very strict, several agents having already been dismissed with for carelessness. The evil was being reduced to a minimum and the Premier would welcome suggestions which would prevent further abuses."

Mr. Werry stated also that the Premier had questioned him as to the league's attitude toward the sale of liquor during the evening. He had replied that temperance advocates everywhere regretted the extension of selling hours from 7 p. m. to 10 p. m., and expressed the hope that the government would not concede the further demands that hours be extended from 10 p. m. to 1 a. m. and that hotel-keepers be allowed to serve liquor anywhere in their hotels where food was served. Temperance advocates, he added, approved of the sale of liquor by government agents up to 6 p. m., but if the further demands of hotel-keepers were granted the league would press for sales only by government agents.

### EDUCATIONAL PLAN APPROVED IN QUEBEC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office.  
QUEBEC, Quebec—The Protestant committee of the Council of Public Instruction of Quebec, at a meeting held here, placed itself on record as approving the following resolution passed by the general assembly of the Presbyterian Church of Canada: "That the assembly impress upon the educational authorities of the different provinces, and upon all our people, the importance of bringing higher school privileges within easier reach of rural communities."

In the course of the discussion on this resolution, Dr. Love, a member of the committee, stated that in order to afford higher school education to the children of the rural communities who desire it, the presbytery of Quebec had established a home for such students who were attending the high school of the city. The committee expressed its determination to endeavor to work along the lines suggested as soon as the necessary money was available to provide qualified teachers to conduct these schools of higher education in rural districts.

### MARK IN POLAND HAS SHOWN DECIDED GAIN

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

WARSAW, Poland—The new Minister of Finance, Mr. Michalski, has laid his plans for the raising of the financial state of the country before the Cabinet council, and obtained its consent to the capital levy, which, if it passes through Parliament, would give at the most moderate computation 100,000,000,000 marks to the exchequer. Either in consequence of the expected acquiescence of the Diet to the Minister's project or because of the news of the final decision of the Upper Silesian question, the exchange value of the Polish mark has gone up very considerably. English pounds now stand at 15,000 marks, French francs at 200 marks, and German marks at 25 marks; only a week previously the English pound stood at 24,000 marks. Dollars have fallen from 6000 marks to 3550 marks.

## MASONS' TRIBUTE IN LINCOLNSHIRE

Earl of Yarborough, for 25 Years Provincial Grand Master, Recipient of Testimonial

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.  
LONDON, England—The Earl of Yarborough, who recently completed a quarter of a century in his office as provincial grand master of Lincolnshire, has been the recipient of a presentation from the brethren of his province. Deputy Provincial Grand Master Tom Kitwood, in the presence of some 400 brethren assembled at a special meeting of the provincial grand lodge, presented Lord Yarborough with his portrait in oils painted by J. J. Shannon, R. A. It is a lifelike picture and is to be exhibited in the Royal Academy next year. The Countess of Yarborough was also presented with a miniature portrait of herself.

Lord Yarborough, in acknowledging the presentation, said he little thought when Lord Lathom, then provincial grand master of England, installed him as provincial grand master on June 27, 1896, that 25 years later he should receive that tribute of regard and esteem, and he was sure he might add, of affection. There had been a great advance in Freemasonry during that time. In 1896 there were 24 lodges and 1130 members. Now there were 31 lodges and 2150 members.

Lord St. Levan has been installed as grand superintendent of Royal Arch Masonry in Cornwall, the ceremony taking place at St. Ives, where, at the same time, a new chapter, the St. Ives No. 1272, was consecrated. It is believed that St. Ives is a companion of St. Piran in the missionary expedition to Cornwall, and caused a church to be built on the spot where the present St. Ives has risen. Lord St. Levan was installed as the first principal of the new chapter. At his installation as grand superintendent later on in the day, it was stated that the membership of this degree in the province had increased during the past year from 484 to 691.

### A Time of Change

Lord Amphil, in his address, said that people were passing through times of change and disintegration, and they hoped, reconstruction, and he wanted to emphasize that among the things undoubtedly worth preserving was Freemasonry. The proof of that was in the great and growing popularity of the craft, which fulfilled a need, not only materially in the social sense, but also a spiritual need. On the spiritual side there was no doubt that religion was the only thing that could save civilization at the present time, but they must all agree that neither the established church nor the free churches had the same hold on the masses as they had in days gone by. Something was needed to strengthen them. Alliance was wanted and all the support possible given to them by other organizations, and it seemed to him that Freemasonry was there for that purpose; it was there to go hand in hand with religion, and to supply that spiritual need which undoubtedly existed at the present time.

The bishop of St. Edmundsbury and Ipswich, Dr. A. A. David, past grand chaplain, until recently head master of Rugby, has received a public welcome into the diocese from the Freemasons of Suffolk at the Corn Exchange, Ipswich, to which function women, including Mrs. David, were invited.

### Numerical Gain in Wiltshire

At the annual meeting of the provincial grand lodge of Wiltshire, the Earl of Radnor, provincial grand master, expressed his gratification that the province had increased in strength, but he reminded the brethren that it was by the character and fitness of its members rather than by its numbers that the strength of a lodge and of a province was maintained. The numerical strength had increased from 1072 in 1919 to 1198 in 1920.

A new Masonic temple has been constructed in the spacious grounds of the famous Rye House at Broxbourne, Herts. The building is in tasteful Elizabethan style and the large hall can seat 150, while the other rooms are dressing and other rooms attached.

Ilford Freemasons have presented three memorial windows to St. Clement's Church, which have just been dedicated by Maj. J. W. H. Thompson, chairman of the Ilford Masonic Association, the sermon being preached by Past Grand Chaplain Dr. H. C. Rosedale.

Col. W. F. Wyley, provincial grand master of Warwickshire, has unveiled a tablet at the Shakespeare Lodge, No. 284, Warwick, commemorative of the 30 out of the 65 members who served in the war.

The whole of the handsome furniture for the Whitley Lodge, which has just been consecrated at Ellemere Port, was made and presented by members of the lodge from oak grown in the district and presented by another member, an incident which is believed to be without parallel in Masonic annals.

Fourteen Royal Arch chapters have been granted by the Supreme Grand Chapter, four of which will meet in London, one each at Gillingham (Dorset), West Hartlepool, Southend, Liverpool, Bourne, and Hounslow, and one at Suez, Eshwara (Zululand), Lahore, and Mossel Bay (South Africa).

### PROHIBITION INVESTIGATED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian News Office.  
SYDNEY, New South Wales—As a result of a conference held in Sydney and attended by representatives of 33 women's organizations, it was

decided to investigate the question of prohibition. As a result the Women's Prohibition Investigation Council was formed and held its first meeting in November. Interest has been aroused by drawing-room meetings, and the movement promises to do useful work.

## NO ALTERATIONS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA'S LIQUOR CONTROL ACT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office.

VICTORIA, British Columbia—The Liquor Control Act of this Province will not be amended to permit the sale of beer in licensed premises, as has been urged during the past two sessions of the Legislature. What is known as the "beer clause" was again introduced this session with the proviso that the Legislature should give permission for a referendum of the people to be held on the subject next month. Immediately following its introduction, the Conservative members of the Legislature, led by W. J. Boswell, the Opposition leader, walked out of the legislative chamber, their leader having pointed out that the action of a private member in putting forward this resolution was unconstitutional, inasmuch as it involved the expenditure of public moneys in the taking of a referendum, and legislation dealing with any such expenditures must originate with the government.

The debate on the resolution was permitted to proceed in committee but the Conservatives took no part, absenting themselves from the House during the proceedings. John Oliver, the Premier, strenuously opposed the resolution. He reviewed the entire situation regarding the sale of liquor and beer. He said that the prohibition act came into effect not as a result of the people's vote, but due to a straight government measure. Later it was thought advisable to appeal to the people again of the referendum a year ago had been the present Liquor Control Act, which had brought about a change in the situation. The Legislature saw fit to forbid the sale of near beer. The voters did not know this would be done when they gave the government their mandate and this, in Mr. Oliver's opinion, had affected the situation. When the Moderation and "Liberty" leagues had approached the government recently with regard to providing for the sale of beer by the glass, the Premier said he had asked them if they wished a return of the bar. The answer was decidedly "no." He was opposed to beer and would not vote for a referendum on the subject. After a debate lasting for several hours the House being in committee, the resolution favoring a referendum on the subject was put to the vote and carried by 18 to 10, the Conservatives being absent from the chamber. Immediately after Mr. Speaker Manson resumed his seat, he ruled that the report of the committee was out of order. "The resolution," he said, "proposes to dictate to the Crown its policy and I don't see how it can be done under Section 54 of the Constitution Act. The report of the committee is not in order."

The finale of the beer discussion was somewhat dramatic as it took place in the closing hours of the session, and, therefore, cannot be introduced again for a year. The public impression of the resolution for the sale of draught beer is that it would have meant the return of the bar.

## COLONY TO SETTLE IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office.

VICTORIA, British Columbia—The provincial government has been notified that the Baptist colony of Athena, Oregon, has enlarged its purchases of land in British Columbia to embrace 80 quarter sections on the route of the Pacific Great Eastern Railway, south of Prince George. The colony has also taken an option on another 20 sections on behalf of a sister colony near Athena.

The government is to be asked to provide roads and schools for the settlers from the colony who will locate in British Columbia. Athena has the reputation of being the richest wheat district in Oregon and the lands there, held by the Baptist colony, are in a high state of cultivation. The majority of these Baptists are Americans, but all of English, Scottish or Irish descent, a large number having come to this continent direct from the United Kingdom. The number of members of the colony who propose settling in British Columbia is not known, but the government considers the promised influx will prove a welcome factor in the development of lands along the route of the Pacific Great Eastern Railway, which is a provincially-owned road.

## RUSSIAN RELIEF BILL SIGNED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—President Harding has signed the Russian relief bill which carries appropriations of \$20,000,000 to be expended under the supervision of the American Relief Administration. The funds became immediately available.



REICH AND LIEVE  
RICH AND LEE-À-VER

## RAYMOND POINCARÉ IN A BID FOR POWER

Former French President Appeals to Irreconcilables to Press for Fulfillment of the Reparation Claims Against Germany

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

PARIS, France—Nobody doubted that Raymond Poincaré, former President of the French Republic, was making a bid for power when at Bordeaux he delivered a speech which was caught up by all the French newspapers and freely commented upon. It was everywhere recognized that he had been persuaded by his friends to pose his candidature as the successor of Mr. Briand. Counting upon the check which in reality Mr. Briand is believed to have sustained at Washington, counting upon the coming smash in Germany and the British demand for a moratorium, Mr. Poincaré appealed to the irreconcilable elements in France, who will not face the facts and who are prepared to press for the fulfillment of French claims without regard to economic possibilities.

It is nevertheless necessary to understand the meaning of this speech of Mr. Poincaré, whose day will undoubtedly come. How does he and those who think with him look at the European situation? It is often contended that Mr. Poincaré and Mr. Briand in their actual politics do not differ greatly from each other and it is true that on occasions Mr. Briand has out-Poincaré Poincaré and may do so again. But the difference appears to be that Mr. Briand does it because he is forced, and he contrives to give an expert turn to the imposed policy in the direction of pacificism and reasonableness, whereas Mr. Poincaré is without question the leader of that section of French politicians who believe that no good can come out of Germany, that she must be crushed at all costs, that further concessions of any kind are not to be made.

### Germany Must Pay

In his speech he took pains to link together the budgetary situation of France and the French credits on Germany. It is impossible to touch these credits without damaging the budget. France is entirely dependent on the regular payment of her debts by Germany. This is the keynote of Mr. Poincaré's discourse. He repeats still, Germany must pay!

That Germany should be made to pay to the limits of her capacity is a contention that no one can dispute, but three years have shown the practical politicians in France, as in England, that it is folly to count on the sums which were at one time mentioned. But Mr. Poincaré has learned nothing and has forgotten nothing. He closes his eyes to the demonstrations of the economists who are all agreed that Germany cannot continue to pay during 1922. He regards it as a piece of treachery, as anti-French, to suggest that the transference of wealth is a problem which presents difficulties. In May when theoretically Germany owed the Allies 12,000,000,000 gold marks—an enormous sum which the Allies reduced to 1,000,000,000 payable in August—Mr. Poincaré actually believed and argued that the 12,000,000,000 should have been produced on the nail. It is this singular blindness to elementary facts of economy that greatly detracts from the value of one of the most sincere and certainly one of the ablest statesmen France possesses.

But there is a real truth in what he said about the situation of France if Germany does not pay. The future of France is in jeopardy. How can France reestablish her credits and balance her budget if the money which has been reckoned as forthcoming from Germany will not be forthcoming? The finance ministers have built upon the shifting sands of German payments. The whole French edifice threatens to collapse. It is just the gravity of the outlook should German payments not be received when France has counted upon Germany covering her special budget, that causes Frenchmen like Mr. Poincaré to refuse to admit the prospect.

### France Needs Assistance

Nevertheless it does appear necessary in these conditions that France, having been deceived, having deceived herself, should have the most tolerant treatment from her allies in the war and should have active assistance in order to prevent her collapse. That is a matter into which it is not now necessary to enter but it is a very important factor in the European problem. Mr. Poincaré then is absolutely intransigent. "The awakening of French life," he says, "depends upon these essential conditions. We cannot renounce them without destroying without putting in peril the destiny of the country. For two years the Allies have shown to Germany a remarkable patience and Germany has insolently abused that patience and today endeavors to draw from it fresh advantages. But after having sent to Germany at the beginning of

May an ultimatum we would lose all authority and all dignity if we were to allow supplementary concessions to be snatched from us. The hour has come to repeat to the Germans, as at Verdun, 'On ne passe pas!'—'You will go no further along this road!'"

"Too long they have trampled under foot the treaty that they have signed. That treaty we have the right to demand they shall respect. We have not only the right, we have the power." "It would be the most intolerable of scandals," he continued, "if a power who had voluntarily declared war and who had voluntarily conducted it barbarously did not repair the damages caused. To found peace upon such an injustice would be to encourage war and dishonor peace."

### Fictitious Poverty

He denies the incapacity of Germany to pay. What does the poverty more or less fictitious of the German State matter? he asked. In a republic the state is the nation and the German nation has resources which increase every day. If the state goes bankrupt, the nation as a whole remains the debtor, and its goods, present and future, are the pledges of the creditors. These pledges France must not allow to escape.

But it is not only the problem of reparations on which Mr. Poincaré takes up this stern attitude. He is also troubled by the idea of a German revanche. "To be paid," he said, "would be nothing if we were still to remain under the menace of a new German offensive. Although the imperialism of our neighbors, tired by defeats, appears sometimes to be asleep, wicked dreams traverse that sleep, and it is always ready to awaken." Mr. Poincaré admitted that an immediate attack was hardly to be feared but the Reich carefully kept the cadres of its old military formation. It developed the chemical industry which might be employed destructively. The moment the inter-allied commission of control was abolished an immense equipment of terror would be prepared.

"We have at our doors," he said, "a highly centralized Germany, a Germany whose unity has not been broken, a Germany which has a larger population than France and of which the dominating sentiment has not changed."

### Alliances of France

Thus he continued. The League of Nations furnishes no guarantee against war. The Allies could only give demonstrations of sympathy which were not equivalent to a solid front or a certainty of military cooperation. He did not put in doubt the sincerity of France's friends, but before they could come to her assistance France would have paid a terrible toll. Mr. Poincaré harped upon this string. He pleaded, of course, the pacific intentions of France. The pacific intentions of France are indeed not in question. No one who knows anything about the French people can doubt that they have had enough of war. But it remains true that this gospel of unyielding mistrust may easily lead to the very collisions which it pretends to be avoiding.

About the alliances of France which have been quite obviously compromised, Mr. Poincaré said that the country would do nothing to break them and indeed wished by frank explanations to dissipate the frequent misunderstandings and to collaborate with her partners in the war. "But our allies will respect us more if we first count upon ourselves and give them the impression of a people which knows where it is going, what it wants, and which has confidence in its destiny."

"That confidence is justified by the material resources of our country, the moral forces which we possess, the return to the mother country of lost provinces, the increase of our colonial possessions. We will show the world that France is not warlike and only demands the right to live in peace and the means of thus living."

## CALICUT GUARDED BY CITIZEN ARMY

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

ALLAHABAD, India—In Malabar the rebels have had continued effective control of the district. Their leadership continued to rain proclamations, generally backed by most effective action. There were not yet signs of the much-heralded grand offensive, although the arrival of the Gurkhas had a considerable moral effect on the Hindu population which for the first time began to show signs of flight. The approaches to Calicut, where a short while ago there was much alarm, are guarded by a citizen army of 3000 men, and it has been suggested that the plan should be extended to the whole of Malabar. The Gurkhas or rather a small party of them were ambushed by the Moplahs, but they acted with great coolness and charged the rebels, using their kukris with great effect.

The report of this engagement has raised the reputation of the little hillmen from Nepal to almost legendary heights. Two smart operations carried out by the advance forces of the northern army are worthy of mention. The British frontier districts of Kohat and Bannu each garrisoned by a brigade of British and Indian troops as well as the Mianwali district of the Punjab have suffered heavily from raids. The authorities planned to raid in their turn and destroy two villages, Charkani and Wala. The scheme of operations was planned by Major-General Sir Andrew Skeen, commanding the Kohat district and the force was from the fifth brigade under the command of Colonel Loch. The operations involved marches of 14 and 22 miles respectively so that the utmost precautions had to be taken to insure secrecy. In the first case the troops were not absolutely up to time with the result that a few of the Wazirs escaped, but several were killed and wounded, some captives released, captures of live stock made and the village totally destroyed without any opposition.

The other operation was not quite so successful and most of the Wazirs were able to get away and offer some resistance on the return march. Still considerable captures were made and the village destroyed. It was confidently believed that these swift raids carried out as they were on villages several miles over the British frontier would have a salutary effect on the tribesmen.

## ULSTER PLAYERS' RECEPTION IN DUBLIN

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

DUBLIN, Ireland—"Trifles light as air" frequently provide instructive lessons. Dublin has just had a visit from the Ulster Players, a company of northern caste and accent, presenting plays with an Ulster flavor and sprinkled with many "topical hits." They played to packed houses at the Gaiety, and were given a splendid reception. Even when "Thompson of Scarva," in that classic gem "Tir-na-nog," advanced to the footlights, affirming with vehement gesture and tone, "Ulster will fight and Ulster will be right," the response was a burst of good-humored laughter and applause.

On the other hand, when that harmless comedy known as "Paddy the Next Best Thing" visited Ireland two months ago the company did not hazard a visit to Belfast, although the play contains not a single questionable allusion. The management after much consideration had come to the conclusion that "Paddy" with her Irish name, her southern brogue, and her Abbey Theater reputation would not be accorded a hearing in the northern capital, notwithstanding the triumphs the company had achieved in England. Such incidents serve to illustrate the relative attitude of North and South at the moment.

## "Peace on Earth Good Will To Men"

BY Presidential proclamation war with Germany is really at an end. Now comes an interchange of ambassadors and of diplomatic and commercial representatives, again to weld the natural ties of respect and friendship which have too long been sundered.

In our present state of civilization two nations cannot be permanently at odds. Each nation of the world depends in greater or lesser degree upon every other nation, and the advancement of civilization and the salvation of mankind depend upon international amity and good will.

No time is this for the continuation of national animosities or the nourishing of past ill feeling. It is a time for great-heartedness, for condonement and forgiveness, a time so alive with possibilities that a kind word can rekindle the fires of faith that have burned so low.

Then let us put rancor from our hearts, let us strive for better feeling, and let there be humility before God—that once again there may be

"Peace on Earth, Good Will To Men."

James S. Boward



PRIVATE INDUSTRY  
AND THE SOVIETS

Russian Government, in Words  
of Its Leader, Cleared Way  
for Foreign Capital "to Save  
the Power of the Workers"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its European News Office  
LONDON, England.—The Conference  
in Washington has a special im-  
portance for Russia—for the Russia  
of the future even more than for the  
Russia of today. While Russia her-  
self is not represented at the Con-  
ference, she has wide interests in the  
Far East which, it is felt, should not  
remain unprotected or abandoned to  
chance. In this connection it is  
pointed out in "Russian Life," a pub-  
lication issued by the Russian Libera-  
tion Committee, that the position  
Russia has built up in the Far East  
during a long course of years is  
menaced, not only by internal dis-  
order but by a steady pressure from  
without.

Siberia, with its great national re-  
sources and its important commercial  
connections with China, Japan, and  
far out into the Pacific Ocean, may  
be made in its present helpless state,  
a pawn in the game of international  
rivalries. The aim of the Washing-  
ton Conference is the settling of  
such rivalries and the establishment  
in the Pacific of a policy of agree-  
ment among the great powers. As  
is well known, the United States  
Government insists strongly on the  
maintenance of the territorial in-  
tegrity of Siberia as a part of the  
Russian State, and it is said to be  
altogether in the interests of Great  
Britain and France to support such a  
policy. Other important questions on  
which a clear expression of policy  
would seem desirable are those of the  
protection of Russian interests in Man-  
churia and the need for securing the  
rights of Russian subjects in China,  
who, in contrast with the subjects of  
other powers, are now entirely de-  
fenceless and suffer many indignities.

## Normal Importance of Russia

Sir Robert Horne recently stated in  
Glasgow, "the world will never re-  
cover until Russia is producing grain."  
This is unquestionably true inasmuch  
as the world market must necessarily  
be perturbed when it is deprived of  
the participation of a country of 150,  
000,000 people who were both produc-  
ers and consumers. Communism has  
undoubtedly paralyzed the industrial  
life of Russia and has destroyed her  
purchasing power. Last year, before  
the famine, the remnants of the gold  
reserve of the old Russian Empire was  
all the Soviet Government was in a  
position to offer to the foreign mar-  
chant. Having repudiated the Russian  
national debt, the Bolsheviks were able  
to squander freely the gold reserve  
which constituted a guarantee of the  
country's national credit. The bulk of  
this gold, however, was not spent on  
the purchase of goods, but was used  
for the support and promotion, the  
world over, of branches of the Third  
International.

So great is the importance of the Rus-  
sian market in the general economic  
system of the world that it is con-  
sidered that efforts will be made  
to obtain concessions, to conduct deals,  
in a word, to establish connections with  
Russia. The Bolsheviks welcome such  
efforts, as they deem it advantageous  
to come to terms with the world bour-  
geoisie, as such a rapprochement would  
give them strength for the continua-  
tion of the struggle against capitalism.  
Mr. Lenin himself thus formulates the  
meaning of this new "respite": "We  
are on terms and are returning  
to the robber (the capitalist) part of  
his economic order to save the power  
of the workers and to inflict still  
heavier blows upon the robber."

## Industrial Undertakings Leased

It was on July 5, 1921, that the  
Soviet Government confirmed the  
"Decree on Leases," whereby both or-  
ganizations and individuals might  
lease nationalized industrial un-  
dertakings from the government. In the  
regulations for the execution of this  
decree it was stated that large un-  
dertakings should preferably be re-  
tained by the state, but there was no  
prohibition of the leasing of such  
undertakings. As this decree in-  
volved, in a certain sense, the restora-  
tion of private enterprise, it has  
caused a great deal of discussion  
among the Bolshevik leaders. The  
decree was called forth not so much  
by economic as by political consid-  
erations.

The complete disintegration of in-  
dustry in Russia has led to the dis-  
appearance of the class of industrial  
workers in whose name the Bolsh-  
eviki presume to speak and act, and  
this is even now referred to with  
alarm in the Soviet press. The or-  
ganization of labor and production  
which the Soviet Government has con-  
centrated in the hands of the state  
has again to be handed over to in-  
dividuals, and the proletarian author-  
ities will "watch them closely." "Let  
us make as many concessions as pos-  
sible," writes Mr. Lenin, in the Mos-  
cow Pravda of August 28, "within the  
limits of what the proletariat can  
concede without ceasing to be the  
dominating class."

The fear of the loss of power which  
may be weakened by every glimpse of  
freedom has forced the Bolsheviks to  
introduce, together with the decree,  
all kinds of measures (mostly of a  
police character) for the purpose of  
hampering its realization. The Ex-  
traordinary Commission puts all  
kinds of obstacles in the way of per-  
sons wanting to lease undertakings.  
Both the personal and the pecuniary  
risks are very great, while the des-

potic power of the Bolsheviks gives  
no guarantee. Thus it is not sur-  
prising that the applicants for leases  
are few, and that so far the scheme  
has been a failure. Thus is indus-  
try rapidly coming to a complete  
standstill.

FEDERATED WOMEN  
TO AID PROHIBITION

New York Club Members to Pe-  
tition Theaters, Motion Picture  
Managers and Editors to Stop  
Ridicule of the Liquor Law

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—A program  
of prohibition enforcement, promul-  
gated by its committee on patriotism  
and law enforcement, has been adopted  
by the New York City Federation of  
Women's Clubs. The federation will  
appeal to managers of theaters, motion  
picture managers and editors of pub-  
lications to stop ridicule of the law.

This program provides that the  
chairman of the committee on patri-  
otism and law enforcement be requested  
to send a weekly bulletin dealing with  
the law enforcement situation to club  
representatives present in order that  
they, in turn, may give the facts in  
regard to the situation at each of their  
club meetings during the year, and  
that each of these representatives be  
asked to supply her club with the New  
York City Federation and the Bar  
Association resolutions covering the  
matter of law enforcement.

It is also provided that the Commit-  
tee on Law Enforcement request the  
different women's clubs throughout  
New York City to arrange for at least  
one meeting at which the Eighteenth  
Amendment shall be discussed, that  
each club's chairman of current topics  
be asked to include this subject at  
every meeting and that a representa-  
tive woman be appointed to serve as  
chairman of this committee for her  
club, if no such appointment has been  
made.

The committee is also called upon  
to urge the management of outside or-  
ganizations such as the League for  
Political Education, the Brooklyn In-  
stitute of Arts and Sciences, and others  
to devote one meeting to the  
serious consideration of law enforce-  
ment, especially the Eighteenth  
Amendment, to be addressed by those  
who can speak with authority, as for  
example, state and federal prohibition  
commissioners.

Ministers of all denominations in  
the city are to be urged to preach and  
teach the necessity of respect for and  
observance of the law. Every theatri-  
cal manager, movie manager, and  
editor, whether of a daily, weekly or  
monthly publication, is to be requested  
to see that all jokes ridiculing prob-  
hibition and its enforcement are elim-  
inated from any production, film or  
article, and that the matter be treated  
with the seriousness that the subject merits  
and that this resolution be thrown  
upon the screen and printed in the  
different papers and magazines  
throughout the country. It was fur-  
ther resolved that the chairman be  
asked to call a conference later in the  
winter to formulate further plans.

POLISH AND TZECH  
GOVERNMENTS AGREE

By special correspondent of The Christian  
Science Monitor from its European  
News Office

PRAGUE, Tzecho-Slovakia.—Ac-  
cording to the Tzech paper "Pondel-  
nik," the negotiations between Mr.  
Skirmunt, the Polish Foreign Minis-  
ter, and Dr. Benes have resulted in the  
drawing up of an agreement between  
Tzecho-Slovakia and Poland. Mr.  
Skirmunt and Dr. Benes have already  
appended their signatures to this  
document, which will shortly be rat-  
ified by the presidents of Tzecho-  
Slovakia and Poland, respectively, and  
submitted to the League of Nations.  
The details of the agreement will  
be made known after it has been rat-  
ified. It provides for reciprocal neu-  
trality on the part of the two states  
concerned in questions where one or  
other of them has no direct interest,  
and for concerted action in matters  
where the interests of them both are  
immediately involved. The agreement  
is in no way directed against Russia.  
Tzecho-Slovakia accepts no guarantee  
as regards the frontier of Eastern  
Poland, but undertakes not to inter-  
vene in eastern Polish problems. No  
modification of the frontiers is con-  
tained in the agreement, nor does it  
deal with questions relating to racial  
minorities.

In the course of a luncheon held re-  
cently in honor of Mr. Skirmunt, Dr.  
Benes expressed his gratification at  
the agreement which had been arrived  
at. He recalled how the destinies of  
the two countries had been closely  
connected in the past, and how their  
disagreements had been exploited by  
their common enemies. The inde-  
pendence and liberty of Poland are a  
guarantee for the independence and  
liberty of Tzecho-Slovakia. Hence-  
forth no conflict would be possible  
between them, and any difficulties  
which might arise in the future would  
be adjusted in a spirit of sincere  
friendship.

Dr. Benes added that he regarded  
the Tzecho-Polish agreement as the  
culminating point in the work which  
he had begun in the interests of peace  
three years ago. In reply Mr. Skir-  
munt thanked Dr. Benes, and re-  
marked that the independence of Pol-  
and and Tzecho-Slovakia was now  
founded upon the same peace treat-  
ies, and that they possess identical in-  
terests in the stabilization of the new  
European order.

INTERESTING OLD  
SANTA FE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Motoring, camping, horseback rid-  
ing, and even the more primitive sport  
of hiking take on a fresh charm in the  
New Mexico mountain and desert  
country around the picturesque city of  
Santa Fe. Though these southwest  
trails still have the delight of secluded  
byways, tourists are more and more  
seeking out the quaint streets of the  
ancient capital and visiting the pre-  
historic cliff dwellings along the pion-  
scented cañons. Automobiles from  
practically every state in the Union  
are parked from day to day around  
the Santa Fe plaza where Indian war-  
riors once danced their ceremonials or  
the Spanish conquistadors marched in  
regal array.

In its lingering atmosphere of Span-  
ish-Indian life, as well as in its setting  
of blue mesas and yellow plains, Santa  
Fe is one of the most unique and inter-  
esting of American cities. Beside it  
are the rugged ranges, named Sangre  
de Cristo mountains because of the  
flaming reds that grow into the peaks  
at dawn or sunset. Cañons lead away  
to the north and south, and to the  
west lies a stretch of barren plain.  
There is no other town of any con-  
siderable size within hundreds of  
miles. Only the brown adobe villages  
of Indians or Mexicans lie out in the  
great sunlit emptiness beyond the  
ancient city gates.

Droves of gray burros, loaded with  
pilon sticks, are driven down from  
the mountains by Mexican wood-cut-  
ters sufficiently enterprising to desire  
a few pesos for the possible needs of  
mañana, and the nonchalantly know-  
ing animals mingle with the motors  
and the tourists and the reservation  
Indians around the shaded plaza.

A peculiar charm lies in this very  
remoteness, in the consciousness of  
desert and mountain solitude just be-  
yond the narrow streets. One feels  
something of the romance that must  
have stirred the early settlers when  
the place was a veritable citadel in  
the midst of a hostile wilderness.  
There is a sense of sanctuary in the  
shaded patios where the green of  
grass, vines and shrubbery contrasts  
with the glaring barrenness of rocks  
and plains. Orchards of apple, pear  
and peach planted by the early Span-  
ish settlers still thrive behind brown  
adobe walls. Cottonwoods rustle  
companionably in the plaza. And the  
gray cathedrals, cool with their thick  
walls and shadows, seem standing  
guard against the sunburned aridity.

Crumbling old San Miguel, said to  
be the oldest church in the United  
States, welcomes the visitors to its  
relics of by-gone days. One is ad-  
mitted to the bare little vestibule and  
led down a creaking aisle between  
worn wooden benches to the crude  
altar with its dark old paintings, some  
of them pierced with arrows by  
Indians centuries ago when the pic-  
tures were being carried in a pro-  
cession.

Opposite the plaza is the old Palace  
of the Governors where Spanish of-  
ficials ruled in primitive splendor.  
The low rooms are now filled with  
Indian pottery and baskets and other  
museum relics. In one of them Lew  
Wallace wrote "Ben Hur." Another is  
said to have been part of a dungeon  
where de Vargas and other distin-  
guished prisoners were kept. Stormy  
scenes occurred in the legislative  
chambers, where chairs were some-  
times used as weapons to supplement  
the eloquence of debate. But there  
was elaborate Spanish ceremony also,  
and stately dinners in the official din-  
ing hall, stately balls and other affairs  
of state. Excellent mural paintings  
represent the life of the Indians and  
the gorgeously colored cañons of the  
cliff dwellings near Santa Fe. Ac-  
cross the street from the palace is  
the new museum, filled with paint-



Tesque Indian pueblo near Santa Fe

ings of the southwest and reflecting  
in its architecture the spirit of In-  
dian pueblos and early Spanish mis-  
sions. A simple monument in the  
plaza marks the end of the Santa Fe  
Trail.  
But the long brown roads winding  
through sand and bunch grass be-  
guile one even more than the gray  
buildings or the narrow streets. Early  
some blue-and-bronze morning one  
takes the trail to Rito de los Frijoles,  
the picturesque "Canyon of the Beans."  
A 35-mile motor trek across the plains,  
through gorges where fine white dust  
rises, and finally out upon a pine-  
covered ridge of Pajarito Park, takes  
one to the top of the giant walls  
of Frijoles. A foot trail has been cut  
in the side of the mountain, so steep  
that the path must bend back and forth  
like a serpent's coils. Descending this  
dusty white gash, one catches sight of  
the patch of green garden and the low  
rambling ranch house lying in the very  
bottom of the cañon.

There are a few tents and cottages  
scattered under the trees and these may  
be rented by the week or the month.  
The ranch house is the home of Judge  
and Mrs. A. J. Abbott, the hospitable  
custodians of Pajarito Park. The cool  
living room is very grateful after the  
hot glare of the trail. So is the excel-  
lent food served by a stalwart Mexi-

can maid. A great shaggy shepherd,  
Bruce, is so tumultuous in his wel-  
come that you infer Frijoles is a lone-  
some place for dogs.

Following a noisy brook up the cañ-  
on you come to the lofty cliff that is  
honey-combed with dwellings. Seen  
from below, the tiny rooms remind one  
of rabbit burrows. Long ladders lead  
up a wide platform which cuts back  
into the rock wall. In the floor is  
a kiva or ceremonial cave and around  
the sides are many dwellings. It is  
hot work, clambering about the ruins,  
but most people find it diverting. If  
you are searous and lucky you may un-  
earth an Indian bowl or a string of  
turquoise beads, but the chances are  
that you will discover nothing more  
exciting than empty caves and strange  
petroglyphs.

Many other ruins around Santa Fe  
are now attracting travelers, but

LANAI ISLE OLDEST  
OF HAWAIIAN GROUP

Ethnologist Finds Many Inter-  
esting Relics That Reveal Habits  
and Manner of Living of Early  
Settlers on Southern Islands

By special correspondent of The Christian  
Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii.—Although the  
southern islands of the Hawaiian  
group are generally considered to  
have been formed more recently than  
the northern, it has been proved con-  
clusively that Lanai is geologically



The Santa Fe-Taos-Raton Road

Frijoles is one of the most interesting  
and accessible. Here are trails lead-  
ing to lofty waterfalls, to the Stone  
Lions and Stone Pumas, and to the  
Painted Cave or La Pueblo de  
Cochiti.

Then, too, there are the interesting  
villages of the present-day Indians  
where a few skilled workers are mak-  
ing pottery or baskets after the man-  
ner of their ancestors. There are pic-  
turesque native ceremonials such as  
the Snake Dance, the Corn Dance and  
dozens of others that have survived  
the influence of white civilization.  
Taos with its two great pueblos is an  
excellent state of preservation is an  
interesting point that attracts many  
visitors. A colony of artists here and  
one at Santa Fe turn out brilliantly  
colored canvases which represent vari-  
ous aspects of the southwest. There is  
also a considerable literary colony at  
Santa Fe.

A unique event is the three-day

one of the oldest, if not the oldest  
of all the islands.  
Kenneth P. Emory, assistant eth-  
nologist at the Bishop Museum at  
Honolulu, is engaged in making a  
thorough survey of the island of  
Lanai, his investigations to cover a  
period of about six months. After  
five months there he has brought to  
Honolulu a large collection of ob-  
jects and pictures which will be used  
in the comparative study of the peo-  
ples of all the South Pacific islands.  
This is the first systematized attempt  
to carry on a complete survey of any  
single island in the group, and it has  
revealed much interesting data re-  
garding the ancient Hawaiians.

"Lanai is the richest Hawaiian  
island for ethnological study," says  
Mr. Emory. "Although it is only  
about one-third as large as the island  
of Oahu it contains an immense  
amount of relics and ruins. Many of  
these are so ancient that the living  
Hawaiians have no traditions con-  
cerning them, and there are people  
who contend that they were probably  
the work of some race preceding the  
Hawaiian. This, however, is most im-  
probable.

## Temple Not on Lanai

"There are no fresh volcanic  
craters on Lanai, which has more  
continuous area of level, fertile coun-  
try than any other island of the  
group, land this at an elevation of  
about 1000 feet. It has not been de-  
termined during which geologic age  
these islands came into existence. Our  
present purpose is to gather all  
possible specimens and facts before  
attempting to arrive at any con-  
clusions concerning the ancient  
people.

"In making a catalogue of ruins, I  
am following the best map of the  
island, which was made in 1871. I  
spent seven days vainly looking for  
the ruins of a heiau (temple), which  
I finally concluded that the heiau  
referred to was the large one found  
at Lopa and not indicated on the map.  
"Here are a number of stone adzes  
of various types. By tracing the evo-  
lution of some such object we may  
learn the nature of the evolution of  
other objects and the movements of  
the people. For instance, the type of  
adze having the widest distribution is  
undoubtedly the oldest type found  
in the same regions. These will give  
clues to the people who used them.  
Elaborate types of similar adzes found  
on widely separated islands are prac-

tically certain indications of a rela-  
tionship between the peoples.

"I brought back with me the bow  
of an old canoe found in a heiau. It  
must be more than 100 years old,  
which is a remarkable age for a piece  
of wood. It belonged to a canoe made  
before nails were introduced, for it  
had slots where the pieces of wood  
were bound together with fiber from  
the coconut or hau tree. This is the  
only specimen of canoe that has been  
found without nails.

## Baited Fish With Stones

"Eight pig skeletons were found in  
another heiau. They were no doubt  
used by a kahuna, or priest. While  
burning the offering to the gods the  
kahuna would pray over some object  
which had belonged to his, or her, in-  
tended victim.

"Some of the stones show a method  
of fishing used by the Hawaiians.  
They are fish-baiting stones which  
would attract the fish to the vicinity.  
Then hooks and lines would be  
dropped into the water, resulting in  
catches.

"Various types of game stones were  
found which show how the ancients  
amused themselves. Some of these  
were used in ways resembling games  
of marbles. Others were used in play-  
ing a kind of checkers on carved rock  
checker boards.

"In some districts of Lanai, particu-  
larly at Kaulou Bay, practically  
every large and smooth rock has petro-  
glyphs, pictures either engraved, pit-  
ted or abraded on them in sizes vary-  
ing from three inches to two feet in  
height. This picture writing was done  
before the Hawaiians had any other  
form of writing.

"Possibly some of these tell stories,  
but there is no clue in the pictures as  
to what the stories might be. They  
were not made as play, for the same  
conventionalized forms are found  
throughout the other islands of the  
group. Neither were they done as an  
occupation or an art. Probably they  
were connected in some way with re-  
ligion, although they may have been  
made more as a pastime, just as we  
carve our names.

"The petroglyphs are always found  
near house, heiau or village sites.  
Many of them are comparatively  
weathered away. Bits of black, sharp  
and hard volcanic glass were popular  
instruments for carving them. Most  
of them are very difficult to find until  
the light strikes them in just the right  
way.

"The figures are mostly human, with  
some humans mounted on horses.  
There are also animal figures which  
are not easy to identify and bird men  
with beaks on their heads.

UNIFORM TRAFFIC  
RULES AGITATED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western News Office

TOPEKA, Kansas.—The Kansas  
merchants and business men are  
ready to start or get behind a move-  
ment for uniform motor car traf-  
fic rules throughout the country. Kan-  
sas stands second in the number of motor  
cars per capita in the country. They  
are used a great deal for cross-  
country pleasure and business trips.  
Hundreds of traveling men use them  
exclusively in making their trips. As  
there is little or no uniformity in the  
traffic regulations in the states and  
even in cities in the same state, there  
has been a great deal of complaint  
to L. J. Pettyjohn, Secretary of State  
and the administrator of the motor  
car license law.

Missouri has an entirely different  
set of traffic regulations than Kansas,  
and Kansas City, Missouri, and St.  
Louis have some variations of their  
own. A Kansas man driving into  
Iowa or Illinois runs into trouble,  
and when he gets into New York  
or the New England states he  
finds himself bewildered by the maze  
of rules and regulations and laws  
regulating the motor car traffic. Min-  
nesota is the only State which seem-  
ingly takes the trouble to explain  
its traffic rules to visiting motorists.  
In the larger towns there the traffic  
police stop every transient car and  
give the driver a pamphlet showing  
the rules and also give him some ad-  
vice.

It may be that some organization  
has already started a movement along  
this line. If so, Kansas would like to  
join it. If there has been no effort  
made at uniformity in traffic regula-  
tions then Kansas is prepared to or-  
ganize a campaign in this direction.

RESOLUTION SUPPORTS  
CUBAN SUGAR TARIFF

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western News Office

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah.—Charg-  
ing that Cuban sugar producers and  
American exporters of sugar man-  
ufacturing machinery are spreading  
propaganda favoring the adoption of  
pending tariff legislation in Congress  
designed to increase the preferential  
reduction on sugar imported to the  
United States from Cuba, and that  
the same will greatly injure the  
American beet sugar industry, the  
board of governors of Salt Lake  
City Commercial Club adopted resolu-  
tions, to be forwarded to several  
members of Congress, supporting the  
2-cent tariff, schedule passed by the  
House of Representatives and now un-  
der consideration in the Senate.

ADDED LEGISLATION  
ON BUDGET SOUGHT

Expert Says Congress Must Take  
Further Steps for Economy  
and Efficiency on Basis of  
Present Accomplishments

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island.—Es-  
tablishment of the Bureau of the Bud-  
get, which will save the taxpayers  
\$500,000,000 during the next fiscal  
year, is a step toward efficiency and  
economy in government, declared Dr.  
Samuel McCune Lindsay, vice-chair-  
man of the National Budget Commit-  
tee, in an address to the Providence  
Chamber of Commerce. But, he  
added, it is only a step, and it is in-  
cum'ent upon Congress to enact sev-  
eral "self-denying" changes into law  
in order that the excellent start that  
has been made may become fully  
valuable.

The speaker pointed out that cen-  
tralized planning of expenditures  
along business lines has been estab-  
lished in the government. Also there  
is now provided a centralized plan-  
ning of the estimates sent to Con-  
gress, removing "padding." Together  
these provisions give promise of a  
growing cut in the cost of govern-  
ment as it finds its way to the tax-  
payer in the form of levies on his  
business, his income and what he buys.  
There are further steps which must  
be taken, and taken by Congress, he  
declared, and these must provide:

"That the so-called alternative bud-  
get, and not the estimates in the old  
form, shall be considered as a whole  
in both houses by a single consoli-  
dated committee on appropriations.

"That the other standing committees  
which heretofore have prepared ap-  
propriation bills for departmental  
or separate services estimates shall ex-  
amine and scrutinize and report upon  
separate divisions of the budget, but  
report only to the central committee  
on appropriations in each house,  
which shall prepare the appropriation  
bills and report them to each house  
to cover the legislation necessary to  
enact the budget into law.

## Action by Congress

"That the budget shall be considered  
in each house as a whole in committee  
of the whole and no money bills shall  
be considered in either house until the  
budget has been disposed of.

"Just as the executive departments  
are now prohibited by law and by ex-  
ecutive orders from appealing to Con-  
gress for appropriations or for legisla-  
tion requiring appropriation of  
money except through the machinery  
of the Budget Bureau, so individual  
congressmen should restrict their own  
power and practice of asking for con-  
sideration of measures requiring ap-  
propriation of money, until they have  
first been presented and acted upon  
by the Budget Bureau.

"Provision should be made whereby  
in addition to the directors of the  
Budget Bureau, Cabinet officers and  
heads of the chief spending executive  
departments and services of the gov-  
ernment would be admitted to the  
privilege of the floor without vote  
when the budget is under discussion  
in either house, and they should be re-  
quired to attend, answer questions,  
and defend the appropriations asked  
for their respective departments.

## Public Support Needed

"Congress cannot and will not take  
these further steps and others that will  
be needed to develop a real executive  
budget system unless it has the organ-  
ized support of citizens in every con-  
gressional district. That is why the  
national budget committee has organ-  
ized the budget guard, which we want  
to see established in every congress-  
sional district in the country.

"We have no political or partisan  
motives to serve. We seek only a ser-  
vice of information to our fellow citi-  
zens of all parties and political creeds  
in order that we may unite in securing  
a new procedure in Congress which  
will set Congressmen free from the  
unfair importunities of some of their  
constituents and from the details of  
administration of government business  
which they cannot possibly handle ef-  
fectively, and enable them to give  
more statesmanlike consideration to  
questions of national policy. We seek  
also and confidently believe that only  
through a perfected executive budget  
shall we secure the satisfactory, effi-  
cient and economical administration of  
the greatest business corporation on  
earth—our National Government—in  
which we are all proud to be stock-  
holders."

The All-Embracing  
Satisfaction of a Scott  
Dress Suit, \$75

A MAN regards his Full  
Dress Suit as a personal  
possession and a precious one.  
Your gesture of formality  
and good taste for dignified  
celebrations—must be accu-  
rate—positively so. And  
without prolonging an un-  
answerable argument:—

Scott's Dress Clothes are front  
rank requisites for your ease of  
mind at an affordable fixed price.  
Full Dress Coat and Trousers \$75  
Tuxedo and Trousers..... \$70  
—or Separate Tuxedo..... \$50  
Ready-to-Wear

Scott's Company  
340 Washington Street, Boston

## FOR RENT

HOTELS BRAEMORE AND KENMORE,  
Single apartment in Kenmore, and two, three, and  
five roomed apartments in the Braemore. Every  
modern convenience, Choicest location. Charming  
view and sunshine. Apply  
MANAGERS OF HOTELS  
466 and 496 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston



## BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

## PRICES REACT IN THE BOND MARKET

No Real Weakness Evident, However, and Easier Money, Along With Higher Quotations, Expected for New Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, New York—Bond prices have shown a reactionary tendency during the past week but there was no pronounced weakness, however, declines being generally small. Trading was moderately active throughout. Railroad issues, which were the chief exception to the declining tendency during the early part of the week, reacted considerably later on. Industrials and public utilities were less active but somewhat stronger than the rest of the list. Government bonds were inclined to heaviness, Liberty issues reacting sharply on renewed agitation for a soldier's bonus. It is the opinion of many bankers that the passage of such a bill will possibly result in lower prices for outstanding war bonds, although it is regarded as almost certain that they will sell at a premium before maturity.

The prevailing 5 per cent money rate was largely responsible for the general weakness in the bond market during the week. Easier money conditions, however, are anticipated for the new year, and bond prices should accordingly begin to rise again. As indicative of the fundamental strength of the market and the continued absorptive power of investors may be taken the several sizable new issues which were readily oversubscribed during the past week.

Average prices of 10 highest grade railroad, 10 second grade railroad, 10 public utility and 10 industrial bonds, with changes from a month ago and a year ago, follow:

	Thurs. ago	Month ago	Year ago
10 highest grade rail.	94.42	+1.55	+10.91
10 second grade rail.	90.85	+0.99	+11.05
10 public utility bonds	96.19	+1.12	+12.06
10 industrial bonds	88.36	+1.12	+12.06
Combined average	92.58	+1.22	+12.13

## Government Financing

One large government issue was floated during the week, the Kingdom of Denmark \$30,000,000 20-year 6 per cent external gold bonds being readily oversubscribed. These bonds are callable any time at 105 as a whole but in part. This is regarded as the chief reason why the interest rate is lower than on many issues of European neutrals offered here.

This Danish offering is believed in bond circles to be a forerunner of numerous foreign government pieces of financing, most of which are expected shortly after New Year's. It is reported from Paris that a loan of 400,000,000 francs, normally about \$30,000,000, will be floated in the United States by the City of Paris. The issue, it is said, will be repayable in dollars and bear a rather high rate of interest and proceeds are to be expended on motor buses and street car service improvements. France is said to be preparing to float a reconstruction loan totaling about 150,000,000 francs and bearing an interest rate of 6 per cent. Reports from Prague say that Czechoslovakia is negotiating for two loans with a syndicate of American, French and English bankers, which will aggregate about \$75,000,000 at current exchange. Of 100,000,000, it is announced, has been accepted by the municipality of Montevideo from Supervielle & Co. of Montevideo in conjunction with a North American banking group. The loan bears 8 per cent interest and is to mature in 30 years.

## Many Railroad Issues

New railroad financing appears to have definitely started, several large issues being offered and readily taken during the past week. Of greatest interest is the Canadian Pacific Railway issue of \$35,000,000 consolidated 4 per cent coupon debenture stock, which was offered by a syndicate headed by the National City Company at 78 to yield 5.13 per cent. This stock is regarded by many as one of the world's premier railroad securities.

The Louisville & Nashville Railroad entered the market with an issue of \$12,750,000 first and refunding 5 1/2 per cent gold bonds, due April 1, 1923, which, offered by J. P. Morgan & Co. at 101 and interest to yield 5.45 per cent, was readily oversubscribed. The bonds are redeemable as a whole at the option of the company on October 1, 1924, or on any interest date thereafter at 102 and accrued interest. The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad has applied to the United States Interstate Commerce Commission for authority to issue \$30,000,000 50-year 5 per cent first and refunding mortgage bonds. The proceeds of the issue will be utilized in providing funds for the 1922 requirements for new equipment, additions and betterments.

The long-awaited new financing of the American Sugar Company has materialized this week in the form of an issue of \$30,000,000 15-year 6 per cent gold bonds which were offered by a syndicate headed by the National City Company at 98 1/2 to yield about 6.15 per cent and quickly oversubscribed. The bonds are callable at 105 for the first five years, after which the call price declines 1/2 per cent annually. The proceeds of this issue will be used in retiring bank loans.

A substantial oversubscription is reported for the Hood Rubber Company's offering of \$4,000,000 15-year 7 per cent sinking fund gold notes. W. A. Harriman & Co. is offering \$2,000,000 15-year 8 per cent first mortgage bonds of the Ajax Rubber Company at 99 1/2 and accrued interest to yield over 8 per cent.

## BRITISH HIDE AND LEATHER MARKETS

Overseas Position Remains Firm, Although American Tanners Are Buying in South America

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England—The overseas hide and leather position remains firm, although it is well known here that many American tanners are buyers in the South American market. Some anxiety has also been caused here by the news that one big British hide-refractor combine is reselling 100,000 frigorific hides at 9 1/2 d. per pound, the hides having been bought some time ago at 10 1/2 d. It is stated with some authority that the combine cannot raise the money to take up the hides, while it is also hinted as another reason that tanners want to break the important hide market.

The demand for sole leather remains dull. Frank hides are being sold at 24 to 34, per pound below recent quotations, while split hides are quoted at 5s. to 7s. 6d. down, with few takers either for home or export. Upper leather is a slow seller, with low grades popular. The hide market is again steadier after the spectacular slump. Best ox stands about from 6 1/2 d. to 8 1/2 d., against as high as 10 1/2 d. paid in October last. Calfskins are also steadier, and showed a slight advance of 1/4 d. per pound on previous prices. Tanners, in dropping out of the market, have raised a sort of Frankenstein, and are thoroughly alarmed at the impasse they have brought about. Many of them have thousands of hides in process bought at the top of the market. The price of leather is falling week by week, and cutters now refuse the most tempting offers, as they are watching the hide market keenly.

The book trade is a shade better, and retailers are moving off stock gradually. Jobbers are also nibbling at spring samples, and next year looks like being a big suede and patent one for women's shoes. Apropos of this, there seems some prospect of a Council of Fashion being formed. The idea was ventilated at the last London Shoe and Leather Fair, and a meeting was again held recently to consider the matter. Both tanners and shoe manufacturers are interested, as the idea is to limit the number of colors for ladies' shoes.

## FINANCIAL NOTES

Aniline dyes to the value of 164,000,000 marks led German exports for August. Other important items of export were artificial indigo, 39,000,000; silk fashion articles, 27,000,000; wool fashion articles, 3,000,000; locomotives, 34,000,000; steam engines, 28,000,000; sewing machines, 35,000,000; dynamo, 60,000,000, and automobiles, 50,000,000 marks.

The American Locomotive Company has received an order for 25 heavy Mikado engines from the Central Railroad of New Jersey and one special Mountain Type engine from the Union Pacific.

The United States War Department announces that it has authorized during January 11 auction sales of surplus material aggregating \$12,000,000. Despite the unfavorable exchange conditions, German importers are continuing the purchase of Argentine products on an increasing scale, according to a report to the United States Department of Commerce. Hides and skins were the chief items of export to Germany during October, though interest was shown in practically every Argentine product. Larger purchases of wool are also being made, and Germany is now becoming a steady buyer of Argentine cotton. 1922 bales being shipped during October.

The Dutch Chamber has voted an extension of credits granted to France during and immediately after the war. The extension will be for two years and will cover outstanding credits of 115,000,000 francs.

The American Woolen Company has decided not to reduce employees' wages for the coming season.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

	Dec. 22	Dec. 23	Dec. 24
U. S. Lib 3 1/2 %	94.10	95.00	95.00
U. S. Lib 4 %	95.00	95.00	95.00
U. S. Lib 4 1/2 %	95.00	95.00	95.00
U. S. Lib 5 %	95.00	95.00	95.00
U. S. Lib 5 1/2 %	95.00	95.00	95.00
U. S. Lib 6 %	95.00	95.00	95.00
U. S. Lib 6 1/2 %	95.00	95.00	95.00
U. S. Lib 7 %	95.00	95.00	95.00
U. S. Lib 7 1/2 %	95.00	95.00	95.00
U. S. Lib 8 %	95.00	95.00	95.00
U. S. Lib 8 1/2 %	95.00	95.00	95.00
U. S. Lib 9 %	95.00	95.00	95.00
U. S. Lib 9 1/2 %	95.00	95.00	95.00
U. S. Lib 10 %	95.00	95.00	95.00
U. S. Lib 10 1/2 %	95.00	95.00	95.00
U. S. Lib 11 %	95.00	95.00	95.00
U. S. Lib 11 1/2 %	95.00	95.00	95.00
U. S. Lib 12 %	95.00	95.00	95.00
U. S. Lib 12 1/2 %	95.00	95.00	95.00
U. S. Lib 13 %	95.00	95.00	95.00
U. S. Lib 13 1/2 %	95.00	95.00	95.00
U. S. Lib 14 %	95.00	95.00	95.00
U. S. Lib 14 1/2 %	95.00	95.00	95.00
U. S. Lib 15 %	95.00	95.00	95.00
U. S. Lib 15 1/2 %	95.00	95.00	95.00
U. S. Lib 16 %	95.00	95.00	95.00
U. S. Lib 16 1/2 %	95.00	95.00	95.00
U. S. Lib 17 %	95.00	95.00	95.00
U. S. Lib 17 1/2 %	95.00	95.00	95.00
U. S. Lib 18 %	95.00	95.00	95.00
U. S. Lib 18 1/2 %	95.00	95.00	95.00
U. S. Lib 19 %	95.00	95.00	95.00
U. S. Lib 19 1/2 %	95.00	95.00	95.00
U. S. Lib 20 %	95.00	95.00	95.00
U. S. Lib 20 1/2 %	95.00	95.00	95.00
U. S. Lib 21 %	95.00	95.00	95.00
U. S. Lib 21 1/2 %	95.00	95.00	95.00
U. S. Lib 22 %	95.00	95.00	95.00
U. S. Lib 22 1/2 %	95.00	95.00	95.00
U. S. Lib 23 %	95.00	95.00	95.00
U. S. Lib 23 1/2 %	95.00	95.00	95.00
U. S. Lib 24 %	95.00	95.00	95.00
U. S. Lib 24 1/2 %	95.00	95.00	95.00
U. S. Lib 25 %	95.00	95.00	95.00
U. S. Lib 25 1/2 %	95.00	95.00	95.00
U. S. Lib 26 %	95.00	95.00	95.00
U. S. Lib 26 1/2 %	95.00	95.00	95.00
U. S. Lib 27 %	95.00	95.00	95.00
U. S. Lib 27 1/2 %	95.00	95.00	95.00
U. S. Lib 28 %	95.00	95.00	95.00
U. S. Lib 28 1/2 %	95.00	95.00	95.00
U. S. Lib 29 %	95.00	95.00	95.00
U. S. Lib 29 1/2 %	95.00	95.00	95.00
U. S. Lib 30 %	95.00	95.00	95.00
U. S. Lib 30 1/2 %	95.00	95.00	95.00
U. S. Lib 31 %	95.00	95.00	95.00
U. S. Lib 31 1/2 %	95.00	95.00	95.00
U. S. Lib 32 %	95.00	95.00	95.00
U. S. Lib 32 1/2 %	95.00	95.00	95.00
U. S. Lib 33 %	95.00	95.00	95.00
U. S. Lib 33 1/2 %	95.00	95.00	95.00
U. S. Lib 34 %	95.00	95.00	95.00
U. S. Lib 34 1/2 %	95.00	95.00	95.00
U. S. Lib 35 %	95.00	95.00	95.00
U. S. Lib 35 1/2 %	95.00	95.00	95.00
U. S. Lib 36 %	95.00	95.00	95.00
U. S. Lib 36 1/2 %	95.00	95.00	95.00
U. S. Lib 37 %	95.00	95.00	95.00
U. S. Lib 37 1/2 %	95.00	95.00	95.00
U. S. Lib 38 %	95.00	95.00	95.00
U. S. Lib 38 1/2 %	95.00	95.00	95.00
U. S. Lib 39 %	95.00	95.00	95.00
U. S. Lib 39 1/2 %	95.00	95.00	95.00
U. S. Lib 40 %	95.00	95.00	95.00
U. S. Lib 40 1/2 %	95.00	95.00	95.00
U. S. Lib 41 %	95.00	95.00	95.00
U. S. Lib 41 1/2 %	95.00	95.00	95.00
U. S. Lib 42 %	95.00	95.00	95.00
U. S. Lib 42 1/2 %	95.00	95.00	95.00
U. S. Lib 43 %	95.00	95.00	95.00
U. S. Lib 43 1/2 %	95.00	95.00	95.00
U. S. Lib 44 %	95.00	95.00	95.00
U. S. Lib 44 1/2 %	95.00	95.00	95.00
U. S. Lib 45 %	95.00	95.00	95.00
U. S. Lib 45 1/2 %	95.00	95.00	95.00
U. S. Lib 46 %	95.00	95.00	95.00
U. S. Lib 46 1/2 %	95.00	95.00	95.00
U. S. Lib 47 %	95.00	95.00	95.00
U. S. Lib 47 1/2 %	95.00	95.00	95.00
U. S. Lib 48 %	95.00	95.00	95.00
U. S. Lib 48 1/2 %	95.00	95.00	95.00
U. S. Lib 49 %	95.00	95.00	95.00
U. S. Lib 49 1/2 %	95.00	95.00	95.00
U. S. Lib 50 %	95.00	95.00	95.00
U. S. Lib 50 1/2 %	95.00	95.00	95.00
U. S. Lib 51 %	95.00	95.00	95.00
U. S. Lib 51 1/2 %	95.00	95.00	95.00
U. S. Lib 52 %	95.00	95.00	95.00
U. S. Lib 52 1/2 %	95.00	95.00	95.00
U. S. Lib 53 %	95.00	95.00	95.00
U. S. Lib 53 1/2 %	95.00	95.00	95.00
U. S. Lib 54 %	95.00	95.00	95.00
U. S. Lib 54 1/2 %	95.00	95.00	95.00
U. S. Lib 55 %	95.00	95.00	95.00
U. S. Lib 55 1/2 %	95.00	95.00	95.00
U. S. Lib 56 %	95.00	95.00	95.00
U. S. Lib 56 1/2 %	95.00	95.00	95.00
U. S. Lib 57 %	95.00	95.00	95.00
U. S. Lib 57 1/2 %	95.00	95.00	95.00
U. S. Lib 58 %	95.00	95.00	95.00
U. S. Lib 58 1/2 %	95.00	95.00	95.00
U. S. Lib 59 %	95.00	95.00	95.00
U. S. Lib 59 1/2 %	95.00	95.00	95.00
U. S. Lib 60 %	95.00	95.00	95.00
U. S. Lib 60 1/2 %	95.00	95.00	95.00
U. S. Lib 61 %	95.00	95.00	95.00
U. S. Lib 61 1/2 %	95.00	95.00	95.00
U. S. Lib 62 %	95.00	95.00	95.00
U. S. Lib 62 1/2 %	95.00	95.00	95.00
U. S. Lib 63 %	95.00	95.00	95.00
U. S. Lib 63 1/2 %	95.00	95.00	95.00
U. S. Lib 64 %	95.00	95.00	95.00
U. S. Lib 64 1/2 %	95.00	95.00	95.00
U. S. Lib 65 %	95.00	95.00	95.00
U. S. Lib 65 1/2 %	95.00	95.00	95.00
U. S. Lib 66 %	95.00	95.00	95.00
U. S. Lib 66 1/2 %	95.00	95.00	95.00
U. S. Lib 67 %	95.00	95.00	95.00
U. S. Lib 67 1/2 %	95.00	95.00	95.00
U. S. Lib 68 %	95.00	95.00	95.00
U. S. Lib 68 1/2 %	95.00	95.00	95.00
U. S. Lib 69 %	95.00	95.00	95.00
U. S. Lib 69 1/2 %	95.00	95.00	95.00
U. S. Lib 70 %	95.00	95.00	95.00
U. S. Lib 70 1/2 %	95.00	95.00	95.00
U. S. Lib 71 %	95.00	95.00	95.00
U. S. Lib 71 1/2 %	95.00	95.00	95.00
U. S. Lib 72 %	95.00	95.00	95.00
U. S. Lib 72 1/2 %	95.00	95.00	95.00
U. S. Lib 73 %	95.00	95.00	95.00
U. S. Lib 73 1/2 %	95.00	95.00	95.00
U. S. Lib 74 %	95.00	95.00	95.00
U. S. Lib 74 1/2 %	95.00	95.00	95.00
U. S. Lib 75 %	95.00	95.00	95.00
U. S. Lib 75 1/2 %	95.00	95.00	95.00
U. S. Lib 76 %	95.00	95.00	95.00
U. S. Lib 76 1/2 %	95.00	95.00	95.00
U. S. Lib 77 %	95.00	95.00	95.00
U. S. Lib 77 1/2 %	95.00	95.00	95.00
U. S. Lib 78 %	95.00	95.00	95.00
U. S. Lib 78 1/2 %	95.00	95.00	95.00
U. S. Lib 79 %	95.00	95.00	95.00
U. S. Lib 79 1/2 %	95.00	95.00	95.00
U. S. Lib 80 %	95.00	95.00	95.00
U. S. Lib 80 1/2 %	95.00	95.00	95.00
U. S. Lib 81 %	95.00	95.00	95.00
U. S. Lib 81 1/2 %	95.00	95.00	95.00
U. S. Lib 82 %	95.00	95.00	95.00
U. S. Lib 82 1/2 %	95.00	95.00	95.00
U. S. Lib 83 %	95.00	95.00	95.00
U. S. Lib 83 1/2 %	95.00	95.00	95.00
U. S. Lib 84 %	95.00	95.00	95.00
U. S. Lib 84 1/2 %	95.00	95.00	95.00
U. S. Lib 85 %	95.00	95.00	95.00
U. S. Lib 85 1/2 %	95.00	95.00	95.00
U. S. Lib 86 %	95.00	95.00	95.00
U. S. Lib 86 1/2 %	95.00	95.00	95.00
U. S. Lib 87 %	95.00	95.00	95.00
U. S. Lib 87 1/2 %	95.00	95.00	95.00
U. S. Lib 88 %	95.00	95.00	95.00
U. S. Lib 88 1/2 %	95.00	95.00	95.00



## COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

BASKETBALL IN THE  
STATE OF MONTANA

Practice is Now Under Way in the Intercollegiate Circles—State University Loses Three Championship Veterans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

MISSOULA, Montana.—Basketball practice in Montana intercollegiate circles is under way, with the State College of Agriculture at Bozeman and the State School of Mines at Butte having practically veteran teams on the floor. The State University at Missoula has lost three of the members of the squad who brought the state championship to this city last spring, the graduates being W. E. Larkin, forward, and former captain; H. P. Adams, center and forward, who is now assistant coach of athletics, and Oscar Levin, center. State College did not lose a man by graduation. Coach B. W. Bierman at State University has Capt. R. B. Ahern '22, forward, a veteran of three seasons; Harold Baird '23, guard, of last year's team; S. P. Sullivan '22, guard, who has played three seasons and is starting at his fourth; L. L. Hybess '22, forward or center, from the 1921 quintet; E. A. Straw '23, substitute center for two seasons; G. A. Porter '23, forward; C. A. Joy '22, forward; Harvey Elliott '23, guard; W. R. Holkeberg '23, forward; G. A. Tanner '24, guard, and G. P. Dahlberg '24, forward.

Last year State University won seven of eight games in the State Conference, defeating State College in three of four games, the one defeat coming on the Bozeman floor, 19 to 18. In the Northwestern Conference the Montana State University men finished fourth, breaking even in a four-game series with Whitman, but being defeated in a series with the University of Idaho.

At State College, Coach D. V. Graves will again be in charge, his veteran quietest composed of Arthur Jorgenson '22, Ray McCarran '23, and Eugene Robertson '22, forwards; L. Whitney '23, center; A. A. Richards '23, forward; Hollister '23, guards. Glen Fox '24, and Edward Gates '24 are first-string men who are expected to display formidable form. Last season State College won eight and lost three in the State Conference, their only defeat being at the hands of the State University.

Coach Chester Pittier at State School of Mines has a fast squad on the floor, practically all his talent being veterans, with such sterling performers as O. Landwehr '23, center; E. Ladie '23, guard, and R. Kirschner '23, forward. Several of last year's substitutes and second string performers will be on hand when the collegiate season opens.

At Mt. St. Charles College, Helena, Coach Leo Zachen, former Marquette athlete, has 20 men working out on the court, among them being S. Kneale and M. Danaher, centers; D. Sullivan, F. E. Brown, E. Smith, E. Wardell and C. Lally, guards; W. Sullivan, J. O'Donnell, Sherman Smith, E. Wiesner and L. Mulcahy at forwards. Mt. St. Charles won three games and lost five in 1921.

Wesleyan University of Helena, coached by J. A. Lemon, and Billings Polytechnic Institute of Billings, tutored by J. A. Hickman, will also put teams in the field. Wesleyan lost each of its college contests in 1921, but has better prospects for the coming season, while Billings expects to play a real schedule, having engaged in but two intercollegiate games last winter.

It is expected that the four contests between the State University and the State College will be played on January 27 and 28 at Missoula, and on February 24 and 25 at Bozeman. As in past seasons these two colleges have handily defeated the other state colleges, these contests have always decided the state title, which is now held by the university for the second time in 11 years.

The Montana intercollegiate football program for 1921 was completed on Thanksgiving Day without any particular thrills. The State University at Missoula played but one game with another state team, that resulting in a victory over the State College on the Bozeman field, 14 to 7. This was the first time that the State College had lost a football game on its home field since 1913, it having held the State University 6-0-5 in 1913, 1914 and 1915. The state football title has been held by the Missoula College since 1905.

Captains elected for the season of 1922 by the three state institutions: State University, Harvey Elliott '23, left guard; State College, Ray McCarran '23, quarterback; State School of Mines, William Murphy '23, half-back.

U. C. FABER LEADS  
AMERICAN PITCHERS

CHICAGO, Illinois.—U. C. Faber of the Chicago White Sox was the leading American League pitcher in the championship season of 1921. He allowed only 2.45 average earned runs per game. In the won and lost column Faber finished with a .525 average, winning 25 games and losing 15, although Chicago finished in next to last place.

C. W. Mays, New York's pitcher, tied with U. J. Shocker, St. Louis, for the greatest number of victories, 27 apiece, but Mays lost only nine to Shocker's 13 defeats.

In earned runs allowed, Guy Morton, Cleveland, was second to Faber with 2.75, and William Pierce, the New York pitcher just traded to Boston, was third with 2.84. George Morrison, Washington, finished with 3.00.

E. A. Rommel, Philadelphia, lost the

most games, 23, winning 16 for a .410 mark.

Mays pitched in the most games, 49; but the veteran Walter Johnson of Washington secured the most strikeouts, 142. P. T. Davis, St. Louis, gave the most bases on balls, 123. Davis, however, pitched and won a 19-inning game from Washington, in which only one man reached first in the initial nine frames.

Mays pitched to the greatest number of batters, 1293, allowing a total of 332 hits.

W. E. Burwell, St. Louis, finished the most games, 21 in 23 starts.

L. J. Bush, Boston, pitched the only one-hit game of the season, while Faber and S. P. Jones, Boston, pitched a couple of two-hit contests.

HOCKEY MEETING  
FOR NEXT MONTH

Greater Boston Followers of This Women's Sport Are to Discuss Plans on January 11, 1922

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The committee composed of Mrs. Charles Loring and Miss Elizabeth Halsey, which was appointed about a month ago for the purpose of promoting women's field hockey in Greater Boston, has arranged for a meeting in this city January 11, when plans will be discussed and representatives named to visit Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and

confer with the leading hockey officials of that city regarding future inter-city matches and the future policy of the United States Women's Field Hockey Association.

Plans for the Greater Boston association are still far from perfected, but there is no question but that before another fall arrives there will be several more hockey teams in this vicinity, with club, school and inter-city matches becoming very popular among the followers of the sport. When the All-England team visited this section, it had a very easy time winning from all of its opponents.

The Philadelphia Physical Education Society was the one school which seemed to make any kind of a stand against the English team. Even in this game the English women won by the one-sided score of 11 to 1. It was the one game in Greater Boston in which the English players appeared to use their entire strength during the full 60 minutes of play. It is to be regretted that this game could not have been played on the Wellesley College grounds instead of Radcliffe Field, as the latter is very rough and no doubt tended to lower the standard of play.

After the visit of the English team, Greater Boston hockey players thought that the All-Philadelphia team would not be able to make such one-sided contests when they played the All-Boston, Radcliffe, and Sargent teams; but such did not prove to be the case. On the contrary, the All-Philadelphia women found the Greater Boston teams just as easy as did the All-English, with one exception, and that was the Radcliffe College team.

The Philadelphia team showed the same style of game as did the All-English. Their team work was very strong; they handled their sticks well and shot with much more accuracy than did the Boston players. It was very apparent that all of the Boston teams had tried to pick up the desirable features of the English game; but they had not had time sufficiently to master them. It will take some time to get the Boston hockey players to work the English system successfully; but the local leaders in this sport were much encouraged by the fact that the Philadelphia women had been able to pick up the English style successfully, and are confident that, if this can be done in Philadelphia, it can also be done in Boston.

There is probably nobody as prominent in women's athletics in Greater Boston who was enthusiastic over the games played this fall as Dr. D. A. Sargent of the Sargent School. He believes that the game is going to develop into one of the most attractive sports. The teams which have represented his schools have always held a very high place in New England, and outside of the All-English and All-Philadelphia games this fall are said to have lost only one game in about seven years.

Dr. Sargent is now planning to do all he can to build up the sport. He is considering the question of getting one of the English women to coach his candidates when the school assemblies at Peterboro, New Hampshire, for its opening sessions of 1922-23. The school meets at its camp site at Peterboro every September and it is then that the teams are taught. Class teams are formed and they play for the school championship and then when the school goes to Cambridge for the winter, the varsity team is picked and plays other school and college games.

The Radcliffe College team under the coaching of Miss Bessie Rudd showed remarkable improvement between the times of its game with the All-English and the All-Philadelphia teams. In the first of these games, Radcliffe failed to show up strongly in team work, stick handling and marking the opposing players; but against the All-Philadelphia team Radcliffe was better in all of these departments than any of the other Greater Boston teams. With Radcliffe and Sargent raising the standard of play, it is sure to elevate the whole game in this vicinity.

MELROSE CLUB ELIMINATED  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office  
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—By winning Friday night's game, 3 to 2, in an overtime period at the Boston Arena, the Pere Marquette hockey team eliminated the Melrose Hockey Club from the United States Amateur Hockey Association championship. Pere Marquette will next meet the Westminster, winners over the Boston Athletic Association.

Campbell Dickson '24 is Halladay's

NEW COACH FOR  
CHICAGO TEAM

Basketball Squad Is Under Nels Norgren's Direction Who Will Change Style of Play at This University for Coming Season

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CHICAGO, Illinois.—Basketball at the University of Chicago this season is under the direction of Coach Nels Norgren, who graduated from Chicago in 1914, and one of the two men in the history of the university to win 12 letters. Director A. A. Stagg, who coached the basketball team last year, after H. O. Page had joined Butler College, has decided not to do active basketball coaching again, and the team will be entirely under Norgren's direction.

Since 1911, the first year that Page coached at Chicago, the Maroon style of offense has been a long pass game, with four men going down the floor. The defense was the five-man type, every one being pulled back into a staggered formation to protect the goal when the opposition got beyond the center of the floor. Director Stagg continued virtually the same style of play, but under Norgren, the game will be changed.

The new type of offense will be very similar to the W. E. Meanwell short pass, and all five men will run the floor. The style of defense will also be different, particularly in that there will be no backward, as was the case in the former style of game.

Norgren was one of the best basketball players ever turned out at Chicago and has had quite a bit of coaching experience. In 1916 he led the University of Utah team to the national Amateur Athletic Union championship. During the period of the war he was in the aviation service, as an athletic director, Norgren probably will not turn out a championship team at Chicago this year, but it is believed that he will develop a very strong combination which should finish well up in the standing.

The last of the individual stars who made the Chicago team of the past three years so formidable have graduated. R. D. Birkhoff, who was a brilliant shot; Clarence Volmer, who was an unapproachable back, and H. O. Crisler, rated the best backward in the Conference. Of last year's team there remain Capt. R. T. Halliday '22, center, and W. C. McGuire '22, guard. Norgren's hope this year will be to develop a team, for he has no stars. His material is different from that of former years also in that few of the men are big; most of them are the small, active type. In practice so far this season the men have shown speed, but whether they are big enough physically to cope with the powerful teams from Illinois and Wisconsin universities remains to be seen.

The players have not had great difficulty in learning the short pass system, but it will not, of course, reach anything like perfection until after the Conference season has begun. The two men from last year's team have had the most difficulty, because they had to change their method, but both will fit into the new system.

Captain Halliday will play a good game for Chicago this year, if the two past seasons are any indication. Halliday plays particularly good basketball at times, but he has had slumps. He has speed, and is skilled at running the ball in directly at the basket and making a short shot. He is expected to be the big point-scoring of the team. McGuire is certain of one guard position. He is fast, and covers his man well. In addition, he is a fair shot. Halliday has played two seasons on the Chicago team, and McGuire one.

Of the new material, M. A. Romney '23 of Salt Lake City, Utah, is probably the leading candidate. He seems practically certain of a forward position, because of his excellent shooting in practice games. He inclines to a rough game, but can play careful basketball. He has a knack of timing himself so that he cuts in under the basket at just the time to take a pass and try for a score. Romney was a member of the University of Utah team that was runner-up for the national A. U. championship at Atlanta two years ago.

Robert Stahr '23, who won his letter last year, is favored for the other forward position. Stahr played at Indiana in his freshman year. He is a long shot. The one difficulty is that he has played so long that he is "set" in his methods, and it is hard for him to adapt himself to the new style of play.

J. F. Bryan '23 of Hinsdale, Illinois, who played on the Chicago team of 1918, is back again, and probably will be the other guard. He is a fast man, and a good shot, and should work well with Romney and McGuire.

J. B. Hurlbut '22, from Marshalltown, Iowa, who played on the Cornell College team that was Iowa State champion in 1919, is making a strong battle for a place at forward. Hurlbut's shooting has been weak so far this year, but he probably will be in a majority of the Conference games. Bruce Shepherd '23 is doing fair work at forward and may make the team.

John Cox '24, whose home is Frankfort, Indiana, is one of the most promising of the substitute guards. In case anything happens to either Bryan or McGuire, Cox probably will be given first chance of the substitutes. J. J. Schwab '22, G. H. Yardley '23, and Elwood Ratcliffe '22 are also promising. Yardley appears to have the advantage on the other two because of greater experience and a bigger build.

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Additions to Basketball Squad From the Former Freshman Team Is Expected to Increase Effectiveness of Varsity Five

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The effectiveness of the veteran quintet, is taking an additional responsibility by assuming the function of basketball coach. While at Indiana University previous to joining Northwestern two years ago, Dr. Evans spent a great deal of time on basketball.

Practice was begun for those not playing football on October 15, and Coach Evans has taken considerable time to perfect his plans and observe the prospects. His popularity among the students and players should further facilitate Evans' work with the men. The 1921 squad won only one major game, but with one more year of work together and the new men, Coach Evans is confident that a strong team can be picked. Northwestern students are keenly interested in the intercollegiate game with Yale University on December 31 at Evanston.

No captain has yet been elected for the team. The election will probably be held just before the first big game. The first man of the 1921 team to lose his position was W. E. Holmes '23, center. The center man from the freshman team has apparently eliminated Holmes. H. V. Houghton '24, the successor, has had experience at the pivot position. C. D. Saunders '22, former captain, reported after the close of football and will endeavor to win back his position at forward taken by S. D. Sharer '22.

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ROYAL MILITARY  
ACADEMY WINS

Defeats Royal Military College, Sandhurst, in Their Annual Rugby Match on November 26

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England.—The representatives of the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, gave an excellent display of Rugby football in their annual match against the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, on November 26, and won by 8 points to 3. The hero of the game was T. L. B. Tennant, who dropped two goals and thereby was responsible for all the winner's points. Sandhurst's score was the result of a try by H. G. Walker, after a bout of passing among the three-quarters. There was plenty of hard, fearless tackling and many promising concerted movements.

The Blackheath versus Harlequins fixture—one of the most looked-forward-to of the season—became somewhat farcical owing to fog, and, after two periods of 20 minutes each had been played, the score stood at 8 points all. A newcomer to the Blackheath side was R. C. S. Plummer, the Welsh international and former Newport captain. Both Oxford and Cambridge universities gained victories. The former entertained the representatives of Dublin University, and a wild, scrambling game ensued. J. J. Pittman was in good form for the Dark Blues, kicking a placed goal and scoring a try. The final score was 23 to 3. The match between Cambridge and the United Services at Portsmouth produced a ding-dong struggle, with first one side and then the other in the ascendancy. Play brightened up considerably in the second half, at the commencement of which the Services led by 6 to 3, and the Light Blues added 17 further points, to win by 20 to 16. W. J. A. Davies, England's captain, played well for the losers.

Rather unexpected was the defeat of Richmond by St. Bartholomew's Hospital to the tune of 3 to 23. But for the fine work of J. A. Middleton, at fullback for Richmond, it is probable that the winners, who played sterling football, would have been successful by an even wider margin. The Richmond forwards were the better pack, although weakened by the absence of H. W. H. Considine, who took the place of an absentee, R. Jones, at fly-half. Bart's strength lay in their three-quarter-line, which passed and repassed to good purpose. Guy's Hospital, with its plentiful South African talent, defeated the London Scottish by 14 points to 6. The Scottish attacked persistently and were effective in defense, but they met their masters when it came to handling and sprinting.

Swansea's victory by three tries to one over Newport would appear to stamp the former as the best rugby team in Wales this season. The rear divisions of the Swansea side carried all before them and showed commendable understanding. Cardiff, sending a team to Leicester, was defeated also by 3 points to 9. The home forwards laid the foundation for the Englishmen's victory. The Old Merchant Taylor, although not playing at their best, were able to beat Rosslyn Park by 11 points to 5. The Park men did not play well together as a team, tackled high instead of low, passed wildly, and did all manner of things which had their opponents been quick to take opportunities, must have caused the score to mount considerably higher than it did. Other results are as follows:

Neath ..... 5 Pontypool ..... 3  
Northampton ..... 7 Aberystwyth ..... 0  
Aberystwyth ..... 3 Pontypool ..... 0  
Bath ..... 3 Stroud ..... 0  
Birmingham ..... 7 Coventry ..... 4  
Exmouth ..... 6 Plymouth Albion ..... 0  
Moseley ..... 6 Gloucester ..... 6  
Old All Saints ..... 26 Old Leysians ..... 5  
Old Alleynians ..... 14 St. Thomas Hos. .... 0  
Skewen ..... 11 Cardiff University ..... 0

## HUBBARD IS SELECTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

CORVALLIS, Oregon.—Clyde Hubbard, who graduated from the Oregon Agricultural College last year, has been elected temporary general manager of student affairs at the college. The position of general manager became vacant by J. J. Richardson resigning to accept the position of business manager of the Seattle Baseball Club. Hubbard coached the championship freshman football team this season and served as assistant coach last year. While in college he starred in baseball, basketball and football. In 1919 he was selected on the first all-star coast team. The temporary selection of Hubbard has met with the general approval of the student body. Hubbard is not only a good athlete, but is considered a capable business manager.

BETWEEN  
San Francisco  
AND  
Sacramento

6.30 P.M.—  
Abolish Steamers  
"FORT SUTTER"  
"CAPITAL CITY"

EXCELLENT MEALS—SUITES WITH BATH—SCENIC BEAUTY



## MUSIC

**Boston Symphony Orchestra**  
Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Massachusetts—The ninth program of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, given on December 23, was as follows: Massenet, Overture to "Phaedra"; Saint-Saëns, Adagio from the "Symphony in C minor"; Rimsky-Korsakoff, "Night on Mount Triglav," from the opera "Mlada"; Liszt, "Dante" Symphony.

Massenet's overture has long been a familiar piece on our programs. It has often seemed a mixture of bombast and somewhat sugary sentiment. Not so did it seem, however, as it was played yesterday. Mr. Monteux infused it with the real tragic spirit of Racine; he played it in the "grand manner" and for once it sounded sincere. The whole interpretation was a marvel of good taste and skill. In the light of this performance it will be doubly interesting to hear his rendering of Ravel's Overture to "L'italiana in Algeri," which is announced for next week's concert.

It is customary to dwell upon Rimsky-Korsakoff's skill as master of orchestration in speaking of his works and, of course, this is the point which naturally attracts the attention first on hearing them; yet he was something more than a colorist. The scene from "Mlada," played yesterday for the first time at these concerts, shows his extraordinary imaginative power, his keen sense for the picturesque, his constructive skill. This is not the music of a mere juggler in orchestral timbres.

Least is at last finding his true place as a composer. As each of his less familiar orchestral pieces are heard we realize more and more the important influence which he has exerted on the music of the present time and, we venture to add, the influence which he will continue to have on the music of the future. To be sure, there are many devices put to use in this "Dante" symphony which have become over-familiar. This is most noticeable in the final movement in which Paradise is pictured by flutes, harps and violins in the highest register. Yet let us not forget, however, and who is able to do so on hearing this symphony, what a debt Wagner, Korzakoff and Debussy, not to mention many others, owe to the Weimar master. César Franck himself never wrote pages of more mystical beauty than those at the beginning of the second movement. The performance was far more dramatic and contemplative, a triumph for orchestra and conductor.

## New York Notes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office  
NEW YORK, New York—While it was not announced as a revival, the performance of "Die Walküre" on December 18 marked its return to the German text for the first time since the war. Mr. Bodansky led the orchestra in his usual forceful reading of the score. Mr. Gustafson was the Hunding, looking sinister, acting mildly and delivering big mellow tones. Mr. Gumbach looked a heroic Sig-mund, acted with fire and declaimed in the accepted German fashion. Mr. Whitehill looked and acted a splendid Wotan. The Brünnhilde, Mme. Matzenauer, the Fricka, Jeanne Gordon, and especially the Sieglinde of the cast proved, from beginning to the end of the evening, that "Wagner can be sung!"

The chief interest of the evening rested in the appearance of Mme. Marie Jeritza as Sieglinde. While that is not the leading character in the opera it offers practically the only opportunities for arousing sympathy and is therefore sought by soprano to whom interpretative coloring is of the first importance. Mme. Jeritza drew a convincing picture of character's development. So gripping was her portrayal that the audience, after that act, continued to applaud until Mme. Jeritza took the curtain alone and then she was accorded a most convincing personal tribute, which she took modestly, as she always does. In the second act Mme. Jeritza's acting, postures, beauty and singing but added another proof that the Metropolitan has on its roster one of the great singing-actresses of all times.

A violin recital of unusual interest was given by Mr. Albert Strossel, conductor of the New York Oratorio Society. He played prettily and elegantly, Paganini-Kreisler; aria, Tenebris garrula and rondo; Bach; sonata; E-flat major, opus 6, Harold Morley; Spanish dance, Granados-Kreisler; fairy sailing, Cecil Burtleigh; soir, Gabriel Faure; humoresque, Albert Strossel; and concerto, No. 17, A minor, Vieuxtemps. Mr. Strossel plays with breadth, perfect intonation and an inspiration that makes the audience his from first number to last. His tone is of many depths even while he makes it sing with the delicacy called for in such number as Faure's "Soir" and Tenebris's "Aria" and in such numbers as never over-sentimentalizes his poetic interpretations. His own composition, "Humoresque" is of a charm that should make it popular with other violinists.

Miss Irene Williams, soprano, gave a recital at Aeolian Hall, Saturday afternoon, December 17. The program was made up of classics by Handel and Gluck; French chansons; Schumann, Grieg and other masters' songs in English and several charming hits, such as "A Memory," "Kramer's 'When I Was Seventeen,'" and one by MacFadden, "The Robin," which is dedicated to Miss Williams and had its first public hearing. Miss Williams has a clear, high and nicely managed voice which is at its best in numbers calling for delicacy of treatment.

At the Metropolitan Opera House last night afternoon was sung Rossini's "Barber of Seville." Mr. De Luna took the title role with good results. The performance was for the benefit of the Greenwich Settlement.

ment House Music School, of 44 Barrow Street. The work of the school is to furnish musical education to children of foreign-born parents. Tuition fees are nominal. Instruction is given in voice, piano, cello and violin. There is a lending music library.

## ARCHITECTURE

**Photographic Exhibition from America Interests London**  
By The Christian Science Monitor special art correspondent

LONDON, England—A singularly interesting and important exhibition is now open free to the public at the Royal Institute of British Architects, Conduit Street. It illustrates, by photographs and drawings, very fully the architecture of the United States, showing its development from the early work of the colonial period to the modern work of the big cities. It is wise of the R. I. B. A. to invite this exhibition to London, which has already been seen in Paris. Wise, because its appeal is largely to the layman, for the architect and builder can with justice cavil at the dearth of plans and drawings. The Londoner, through the cinema, has been well acquainted with a certain phase of American architecture, largely that of the skyscraper and the more ostentatious type of house owned by some wealthy Americans. But here in this exhibition he will see a cultured, graceful use of many styles ranging from the Spanish and Italian villa to the classic public buildings and factories of purely utilitarian beauty.

He will be surprised to find that American buildings are not merely lifts with cubicles radiating therefrom. He will notice that most of the buildings of Boston, Philadelphia, Washington and Chicago are very much like those of London, Paris or modern Rome. Universality of style is just as evident in architecture as in painting today, and being expressive of the modern mind is an important and far-reaching characteristic. Those who have studied the plans for the houses of the rebuilding of the devastated areas in Flanders and Belgium must have been struck by the total lack of national "bias." They might just as well have been designed by Englishmen or Americans.

To give the names of the buildings and architects who illustrate the various phases of American architecture, would turn these notes into a mere catalogue; let us then pigeonhole roughly the two great classes into which the buildings here illustrated are divided. The first embraces every kind of building from country villas to vast public offices and are based on inspiration drawn from every source, ante-Renaissance, and post-Renaissance, European and Oriental. The second contains those buildings in a style deriving its sole inspiration from the purpose to which the building is to be put. That style may be called "modern" for want of a better term. And it is here that America reigns supreme; her only serious rival being Germany before the war. English architects have a lot to learn from this style of building, for it has the audacity of youth. The sheer subjugation of anything pretty or unnecessary to the object in view, and that is the putting up of a building for a specific purpose. Let anyone before entering this exhibition walk down Regent Street, where the delightful Regency buildings are rapidly giving place to new emporiums of business. He will be shocked at the meaningless-ness of it all. The ornament plastered here and there without any relation whatever to any symbolism dear to us as people to the construction of the building. All is spurious, unreal, pretentiously expensive, yet so miserably cheap. And then let him go direct through the galleries at Conduit Street, looking neither to the right nor to the left, until he has found exhibit No. 137, "U. S. Army Supply Base, Brooklyn, N. Y." It will be as a glass of cold, clear water after a meal of cream buns and fancy cakes. Here he will see the American idea in all its nakedness. The bones of the building, showing through the task of the concrete, like those of a well-knit, clean man. This example is mentioned here because of the logic of the extremity to which its elimination of the superfluous has brought it. It is entirely satisfying.

Many other exhibits have its qualities in a less degree, and there is no need to be narrow minded in one's peregrinations through the show. A perfectly beautiful drawing will no doubt arrest many. It is of the New Theater, New York, a Renaissance building by Carrere & Hastings. The plan is remarkable, the economy of space being a chief feature. The use of ornament in the elevation is extremely tasteful and right. When will London wake up and demand such buildings to see her plays in, in return for the millions of pounds she annually puts into the pockets of theater landlords?

It is, however, to this phase of American architecture a warning note seems necessary. There are evidences that young America longs to throw off the fetters of scholarship. This, if pursued, will destroy the American tradition which in architecture has become the first in the world. American architects realize the importance of quality in design and in breadth of atmosphere. They realize that architecture must delight and they believe in brilliancy of conception, and because of this, Lady Astor's remarks at the opening of the exhibition were singularly out of place, as far as the Americans are concerned: "That architects should give up plastering classical moldings for buildings and really try to consider modern materials and modern ways of building." The Americans more than any other people have been doing this for years. It is interesting to learn that the Royal Institute of British Architects have provisionally accepted an invitation to send a collection of drawings and photographs to illustrate British architecture at an early date, to Washington.

## ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF PROHIBITION

**Prohibition Helps Situation**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Prohibition has cut in half the number of cases of poverty and distress ascribable to drink, has decreased wife desertions and has been instrumental in bringing down the unemployment and illness totals, according to the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities. Agents of this bureau who work among Brooklyn's 2,000,000 inhabitants, say that existing poverty is a more silent and cleaner poverty than formerly and that while last year municipal courts were clogged with cases of wife and child beating by men under the influence of liquor, such cases have become fewer and families have been rescued by prohibition from almost chronic misery.

**Wet County for Prohibition**  
SAN FRANCISCO, California—Santa Clara County, formerly the center of the wine industry of California, and never a dry county, has just gone on record by giving prohibition a large majority, in a referendum vote on the Wright act, forced by the so-called "California Grape Protective Association," which is in reality an organization of former saloon interests and liquor importers, rather than of the actual grape growers, the majority of whom voted for prohibition.

In a total vote in the county of more than 20,000, the balloting was 12,339 for the ordinance, and 929 against, a majority for prohibition, in the wettest county in the State, of 3110. In previous county elections, before the Volstead act became the federal law, this county had voted wet three times. By 2400 votes it beat prohibition the first time; by 1200 the next time, and when the shadow of national prohibition had fallen, it still voted wet by defeating the Harris law by 400. Now it has gone dry by more than 3000, a larger majority than the wet interest ever had. The city of San Jose, the largest settlement in the county, voted 4549 in favor of the prohibition enforcement law, and 4138 against, a majority of 411 for the Wright law. Palo Alto, the next largest settlement, voted 1299 for the ordinance, and 371 against, a majority of 928. An unusually heavy vote was polled, more than three times the number of ballots being cast which were cast at the very important water conservation election in September.

Indications from all parts of the State are that when the Wright law comes up for a popular vote in November, 1922, it will be adopted by the entire State. In brief, this law, as applied to the State, will enlist the service of California's 400 state courts and more than 20,000 state peace officers, in the aid of the four federal courts and 30 federal officers for the enforcement of the Volstead act from Shasta to San Diego and from the Sierra to the sea. The California Anti-Saloon League has organized every county in the State in favor of the Wright act, and reports from headquarters of the league here are that a majority of the counties will put the Wright act through as a state law. It is obvious that the 30 federal officers cannot prevent the landing of liquor on the long coast line of California, nor can the four federal courts handle the cases of all the alleged violators of the Volstead act. So far, they have not been able to act quickly in even those cases brought before them by the 30 agents; therefore, the entire State is to be put at work on the task.

Though the claim is made by the liquor interests that the grape-growers are demanding the defeat of the Volstead act, a close survey of the names signed to the petition which resulted in the holding up of the Wright act for a referendum vote in November, 1922, shows clearly that the grape-growing counties of the State gave the smallest number of signatures to the petition. Further than this, the grape-producing counties of California, with the exception of Napa and Sonoma, are today dry counties, and have voted themselves dry at their own county elections. There were 44,665 names signed to this referendum petition, of which more than 14,000 were found to be spurious, there remaining 49,546 signatures of bona-fide residents and voters of the State. As the number of names required was only 34,424, obviously, the referendum was granted.

As matters stand in the last week in November, 19 of the 58 counties of the State, and 36 municipalities—54 political subdivisions in all—have adopted prohibition enforcement ordinances, and are working under these laws.

**MEXICO MAY JOIN IN BIRD PROTECTION**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

BERKELEY, California—Mexico will seek at once to enter into the migratory bird agreement between Canada and the United States, which is now giving protection to all varieties of wild fowl in the northward and southward movements of the spring and fall migrations. A commission has been named by the Department of the Interior in Mexico, to study the best means of making such an agreement applicable to every state in the southern republic, in connection with the new federal game laws, which Mexico is to put into force at the next session of the national Congress. Dr. Lauro M. de Villar of Mexico City is here studying the methods used by the California Game and Fish Commission in the protection of migratory birds, and will next go to Louisiana to observe the large bird reservations on the Gulf coast, thereafter continuing on to the Atlantic coast, thus covering the three lanes of migration followed by the birds.

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**ADDITIONAL BUDGET REFORMS ARE URGED**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office  
NEW YORK, New York—The National Budget Committee, not satisfied with the budget system inaugurated by this Congress, is continuing its activities with renewed vigor, in the hope of eliminating all "pork barrel" legislation.

Critics of the budget plan approved by Congress declare that the "pork barrel" system is not vitally affected by the budget plan, and they demand that the bill be so amended that no appropriation can be authorized until after an executive budget is drawn and accepted.

They also ask for congressional consideration of all appropriations and revenues together, removal of the necessity for deficiency appropriations, and the fullest public information about all the nation's financial affairs.

John T. Pratt, chairman of the National Budget Committee, says the committee is seeking to force a distinction between political parties and public administration, with centralized planning and action in governmental finance.

Stanley H. Howe, director of organization for the committee, says congressmen should be shown that their duty is not to get appropriations for the constituents, but to save money for the nation.

This committee praises the work of Brig-Gen. Charles G. Dawes, director of the Budget, to reduce expenses and taxation. The committee is now organized throughout the country, but will bring national and not local pressure to bear upon Congress for the adoption of a proper budget system.

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## MUSIC OF THE WORLD

## STRAVINSKY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

There can be no doubt that, in spite of the remarkable qualities possessed by a good number of contemporary composers and in spite of the merits of many of their works, Igor Stravinsky possesses the privilege of being the most discussed, the most vigorously attacked or defended personality in present-day music.

In almost all its epochs, music has possessed such a figure: an individuality particularly qualified to disturb the thought with which it is surrounded. It does not follow that this individuality is necessarily the most valuable of its particular period, nor even the most enduring in reputation. Both propositions, however, may be true, as in the case of Gluck, of Berlioz, of Wagner, or of Debussy, though not always in the same degree or to the same extent. Whatever in an artist is thus violently repugnant to a great part of the public constitutes a valuable subject for discussion; it also furnishes an indication, though not an assurance, that these works may survive when the hostilities of the past have become incomprehensible and even inconceivable.

Among the artists who, to use the classical simile of the Latin poet, transmit the torch one to the other, there are some who carry the torch in a manner as to inspire in the major portion of humanity a desire to extinguish it rather than to be guided by its light. Such artists flash the torch suddenly in the eyes of their beholders. Those on whom is shed too sudden and too piercing a light, protect themselves according to their nature, by sarcasm, by invective, by repudiation, or simply by the decision to stay at home and content themselves with the thoughts and the ideas which time and usage have proved and a little dulled.

Every period has seen the same process repeat itself, and the most "advanced" public of yesterday is not infrequently the most timid today and the most resolved not to advance another step. It would seem that most people use up all at once their audacity of understanding, and that, after having allowed themselves to admire a new form of expression, they are confronted with another, they reject it instinctively. Such an attitude is not unnatural when the interval of time is so considerable as that which separates the generation of Wagner from that of Debussy; but the fact is much more curious when it is seen to produce itself within one and the same generation, as it has done between the moment at which Debussy was accepted with a good grace and that at which Stravinsky is contented against, that is to say within a space of less than 10 years.

It appears that most people lack the power to accept more than one new attitude of thought and that the effort completely exhausts their love of discovery. They may accept certain new formulas with comparative courtesy, but it is that constant and immutable courtesy which is born of perfect indifference, and the art of their time flows past their abode without inclining them to open their window in order to watch its course.

The case of Stravinsky is complicated by a singular and possibly unique feature, which seems to confirm the opinion of those who hold that nowadays things move forward more quickly than at any other period. Some artists impress upon their very first works the distinct marks of their individuality, and all they do afterward is to determine their expression more perfectly, and so to speak, to efface their blemishes. Such men were, for instance, Couperin, Liszt or Berlioz, as well as Mozart, Schubert and Chopin. Others again seem to have greater difficulty in taking their first flight, and show in their early works such glaring traces of outside influences that it is difficult to imagine how they could ever escape from them. Such was the case, for example, with Gluck and Wagner, as must be evident to all who take the trouble to study the Italian operas of the former and the work between "Helm" and "Fischengang" of the latter. With Stravinsky it is not so, and never was. "Le Sacre du Printemps" hardly a decade has elapsed, and there is a longer period between "L'Oiseau de Feu" and "Quartets." During this short time he has succeeded in overcoming the influences of Rimsky-Korsakov, of Moussorgsky and of Debussy, and in producing works among which some are sufficiently original and nearly perfect to be accepted by his adversaries and others are so daring as to puzzle even most of his partisans.

The study of the work, and individual works, of Stravinsky is not the aim of the present remarks, which are intended simply to draw attention to an extraordinary feature in this composer, which in mathematical language might be described as "the coefficient of speed." No sooner have the public come abreast of a work by Stravinsky, no sooner have they succeeded in overtaking it and looking into its face, as it were, than the composer has strided forward again, and we have to run in order to catch him up. It seems as if Stravinsky revised more perfectly than any other artist has ever done, the old legend of the golden apples thrown to the swift-footed Atalanta, and as if he were tempted by a kind of intellectual perversity to play with those who seek to catch him by giving them some glittering objects to examine and compare and thus to delay their progress.

It is not difficult to imagine the bewilderment and growing irritation that must seize many members of an audience when, contrary to the proceeding of most artists who elucidate one work by another, Stravinsky seems to aim at a deliberate confusion of his arguments. And it is not in his case a balancing process, a kind of give and

take as may be observed, for instance, in the work of Flaubert, where realism and romanticism are pitted against each other rather than fused together; nor is it that "desire of the far-away" that possesses certain natures, who have no love for the place in which they have lived until it is left far behind, and then only return to it to regret the home they have just quitted.

It is not this kind of pendulum movement that characterizes the work and the intellect of Stravinsky. He does not give us the spectacle of a contest between opposing forces, and the violence that sometimes reveals itself in his work is a vital rather than an imposed violence—another feature that proves disconcerting to many, for the majority seek in everything a thread of sentiment rather than a simple relation of nature or temperament.

To be quite candid, there is something about a genius of this order that is repellent to the crowd. Stravinsky possesses a craftsmanship which can hardly be measured by ordinary standards. If one attempts to apply to it the standards that serve for judging the evolutions of other artistic manifestations, one comes to think of those distorted developments seen on the screen of the cinema when there is shown the growth of a plant, of its flowers and its fruit, which in reality covers the space of a year, but is here revealed to us within a few minutes.

Until the public is accustomed to the process, there is a tendency to distrust the beauty of their flowers and the flavor of the fruit. In like manner it is impossible not to be astonished, and perhaps startled at the character and rapidity of Stravinsky's development, which should warn those who seek to follow it to judge each production less minutely in itself and to follow with greater attention and speed the object of their pursuit.

## KOUSSEVITSKY

Conducts in Paris Concert Series

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—Serge Koussevitsky has revealed himself in the series of concerts which he has conducted at the Paris Opéra a great chief d'orchestre. It is impossible not to acknowledge in him qualities of the first order. He has gifts of comprehension and his ability to obtain clear execution are undeniable.

At one of these concerts he conducted the orchestra in extracts from the "Car Sultan" of Rimsky-Korsakov. Perhaps this work cannot be classed among the most characteristic examples of Russian art but certainly Mr. Koussevitsky filled his interpretation with light and color. Curiously enough in this work there is rather an Italian than a Slav sentimentality and one prefers other works by the Russian composer that have been heard in the French capital.

He is above all personal in his manner and in the effects which he draws from the musicians. Sometimes one feels that the mechanical and spectacular side of conductorship is rather exaggerated and one wonders whether it is desirable that a chief should deliberately attract so much attention to himself. However, these are observations which may well be applied to the majority of conductors who in these days appear inclined to overdo the histrionic part of their functions.

Serge Koussevitsky is the son of a director of a small orchestra at Tver. We are informed that he learned to play various instruments in his youth and after mastering the bass violin was engaged in Moscow orchestras. For 10 years he played in Russia and then went to Berlin, organizing an orchestra for the students of the chief music school. It was then that he suddenly sprang into fame. He got together a fine orchestra in Moscow on his return and was greeted as a master.

But what is chiefly interesting is that he became a sort of musical missionary. Money and fashionable fame did not tempt him. What he desired was to spread a knowledge and love of music among those who were ignorant of its beauties. Without question of reward, he traveled up and down the Volga giving Russian masterpieces in towns which had never heard an orchestra.

There were some things in the Paris program, which was by no means confined to Russian works, that provoked disputes. Francesco Malipiero, one of the new Italian musicians, who disregard established rules, presented us with his "Pause del Silenzio"—a piece in which it was difficult to find any plan and in which the traditions of the art were defied. Substance and real construction seem to be lacking and the work, in the opinion of at least some of the hearers, is rather wearisome. "Les Réves" of Florent Schmitt is in its style truly excellent. It is solid and firm and beautifully expressive. Mr. Koussevitsky was also a sympathetic conductor of some Wagnerian selections. His success in the eyes of the public is undoubted.

The organist at Strasbourg, Mr. Erb, has written a series of Alsatian tableaux and one of them, "Sainte-Odile," was chosen by Camille Chevillard for performance at the Concerts Lamoureux. The music is sincere and has a religious solemnity. Some local popular themes are used and the composer has adapted a Gregorian chant. There is no attempt at novel effects; the musician is content to leave the more fashionable devices of modern music to others, and he succeeds in expressing with clarity and intensity the simple sentiments of popular legend. There is a monastic calm, an atmosphere of stained glass windows in this work. Mr. Chevillard also put into his program the Prélude of Tristan at Yeul, which he interpreted with a gravity that is often wanting.

Mario Vernepy is a young musician of great talent. His work is not pre-

tentious but it is fresh and refined and he has a sure technique. At the Concerts Radelouze was given his Chant de Shéhérazade, inspired by some delicate verses of Mme. Catulle Mendès. Certainly it is charming with its nonchalant dreaminess and evokes the Orient. But it is perhaps to be regretted that he should leave the purely French themes in which he excels, for such exotic effects. The poem was sung by Fanny Heldy with her exquisite art.

Among the pianists who have recently been heard in Paris is Walter Rummel. Sometimes one suspects him of excessive straining and a want of simplicity especially in his playing of Chopin. But he is a remarkable artist. In "Le Carnaval" of Schumann, in the Choral of Bach, he was superb. He was particularly powerful in the "Ride of the Valkyries." It is strange to find these Wagnerian pages adapted for the piano and chosen for concert performances and one could not resist a certain apprehension in advance. But Mr. Rummel justified his choice splendidly.

## CHICAGO NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Richard Strauss made his second appearance here on December 18, on this occasion as conductor. With the Chicago Symphony Orchestra assisting him, he presented a program which, with one exception, was made up of his own works. The symphonic division of the concert comprised the tone poems "Thus Spake Zarathustra," "Death and Transfiguration" and the love scene from the opera "Feuersnot." Strauss did not disclose, in his direction of this music, any interpretative tendency which had not been made known before. Clearly he is a well-versed conductor, but he is not one whose methods grip the attention. The music, however, was the thing and so far as the two poems were concerned, the music was a lofty flight. The scene from "Feuersnot" was less convincing.

Variety was given to the program by the singing of Miss Claire Dux, who enjoys considerable reputation in her native country and in Austria. She offered the aria "Softly Sighs"—she sang it, however, in German—from Weber's "Der Freischütz"—and a group of four songs by Strauss. Dux did not make as much of Weber's music as a popular Teutonic artist might have been expected to make of it. Her tone is large and not unpleasant, but she negotiated the more brilliant passages of the aria without brilliancy and even without distinctness. She was more fortunate in the songs by Strauss. Here her admirable pianissimo and natural musical feeling made her singing considerably more effective than it had been in the broader strains of Weber's work.

At the concert of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra on December 17 and 18 Strauss also was honored to the extent that his Serenade for wind instruments was included in the program. This was an early composition, one, indeed, which first brought his name before the world. A wide chasm gaps between the Strauss of this Serenade and he who set down the score of "Elektra." The music of the former work is mild, naive, unpretentious—music such as would have been written by a follower of Mendelssohn. If it served no other purpose, the Serenade proved how admirable is the woodwind and horns in Mr. Stock's organization.

There were also offered two compositions by Serge Prokofiev. One of these was a short symphony—the composer bestows upon it the adjective "classical"—the other a concerto for piano and orchestra. Considering that Mr. Prokofiev is numbered with the futurists, his symphony struck a singularly conservative note. It is intended, he says, to be his idea of what Mozart would do if he were in a position to write music at the present day. The work elicited approval from the assemblage in the hall, which probably was surprised to hear an arch-modernist roaring as gently as a dove. If there were those who had hoped to hear Mr. Prokofiev do something "ultra" in his symphony and had been disappointed, their longings were more nearly realized in the concerto. This work—the third of the Russian musician's concertos for piano—is sufficiently bizarre, yet it is not without a fascination of its own. The harmony does not belong to the rather senseless ugliness of Schönberg's later style and much is made of the opportunities for new orchestral effect. The composer played the piano part, which is of great difficulty, with admirable skill.

## PHILADELPHIA NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania.—The "Ernani" revival by the Metropolitan Opera Company, though Danielescu supplanted the much-anticipated Ruffo as Don Carlos, was received with almost unprecedented enthusiasm. There were eight recalls after the second act. The particular splendor of the performance was the work of Rosa Ponselle as Elvira. She was not afraid to open her mouth wide and sing with might and main when the dramatic exigencies required—yet at no time was she merely vocalizing without a sentient intelligence. The dramatic instinct and confident presence of the three rivals for Elvira's hand—Martinielli as Ernani, Danielescu as Don Carlos, and Ponselle as Elvira—imparted plausibility even to the proceedings of the preposterous libretto. Papi led the orchestra with loving hand; Joseph Urban had decked out the production with a new suit of admirable scenery.

Walter Damrosch with his New York Symphony Orchestra bade a temporary farewell on the eve of his European sojourn, to a city where he has always been well received since the days when he popularized Wagner out-

made a pleasant speech and gave him a wreath of tribute in the name of the Matinee Musical Club. The symphony was Beethoven's fifth, read with perceptive gentility but without overpowering emotional significance, and the soloist was the Peruvian contralto, Marguerite d'Alvarez. She was so inquisitive upon giving the utmost dramatic accentuation to every syllable that in the declamatory mode of utterance often approximating speech she let herself sing flat not infrequently, but none could deny that she reached and held her audience with Debussy's "L'Air," Tchaikovsky's "Ye Who Have Yearned Alone" and other songs.

Performed as part of a holiday festival in a department store, and expressly composed for this occasion, Henry Hadley's sequence of six choruses in cantata form, "Prophecy and Fulfillment," are a real contribution to musical literature, sure to win their way to favor in the choir lofts and with congregations. In a concert broad, evenly flowing choral effects supported with trumpets and other brasses readily imitable on the organ if the orchestral accessories are not available. There are grateful solo roles, on this occasion assumed by Inez Barbour (Mrs. Hadley), Mary Comerford and John Owens.

The Philadelphia Orchestra gave a well-attended concert for children. No adult could get in without a child chosen for the occasion. In a concert for 55 minutes in duration, he produced for the orchestra alone Bizet's "Carmen" prelude, the "Blue Danube," and the "Ride of the Valkyries," and had soloists on the violin, the viola, the cello, and the double bass exemplify their instruments with orchestral support in music of Bach, Strit, Dvořák and Torelli (the composition of the player himself, the orchestra's double-bass virtuoso). The children had in many cases given serious previous study to the program and to the orchestral personnel in the schools, and they were obviously edified and inspired by the object lesson.

The third and final week of the San Carlo Company found it still more firmly established in popular favor, and for "Faust" the large auditorium was sold out. It was not the best of the performances, though Blanca Saroya was a good Marguerite and Henry Scott a satisfactory Mephisto. Miss Saroya, moreover, was a forceful presence in "Aida," to the fervent Rhadames of Tommasini. This exceedingly industrious singer in the same night offered a good Leonora in "Trovatore" and a fiery Santuzza in "Cavalleria." Anna Pitsis made a Tosca reaching a high level of forceful histrionism in the scene with Scarpia. Joseph Royer took the latter part, and it was bigger than his voice and his intellectual concept of the rôle that Scotti has made so memorably his own. The veteran Agostini was a Mario a great deal better than merely acceptable. Perhaps the salient offering of the week was "Madame Butterfly," with Anna Pitsis's fine enactment of the name part.

Sasha Jacobinoff gave a violin recital which in its program ranged from Vivaldi's sonata to Sarasate's "Carmen" fantasy, and showed the artistry purpose of the young Philadelphia.

## JOSEPH SCHWARZ IN SONG RECITAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Joseph Schwarz, the noted Russian baritone of the Chicago Opera Company, gave a recital in Carnegie Hall on the evening of December 17 assisted by Eddy Brown. Mr. Schwarz scored a triumph, and that he was to be wondered at, viewed from any angle, social or interpretative. He holds the stage in an easy manner. To color his songs he does not smirk and scowl and then sing; he sings and whatever expression animates his facial play comes because of the color of his vocalization. In that he is a lesson to all young singers; a score of self-styled interpretative singers—whose mannerisms offend good taste ought also to study Mr. Schwarz's convincing method and do likewise. The program began with Newkirk's aria from Meyerbeer's "L'Africain." The second group opened with the "Kol Nidre" to which Mr. M. Metzinger played a fine cello obbligato, then came Dvořák's five Biblical Lieder, sung in German. The last group was made up of all Russian selections, "Krai te Moi" and "Step ju idu ja rimerou" by Griegschaniow; "Serenade of Don Juan" by Tchaikovsky and "Blacha" by Musorgsky. After that Mr. Schwarz sang, as encores, an aria from "Tales of Hoffman," another from "La Traviata," the "Del Provenza."

It may be pointed out that the program was not the conventional song-recital one, but for that very reason it proved the exceptional artistry of Mr. Schwarz. Let it be understood at once that the backbone of all the splendid work he does lies in the fact that he is a master of singing. He possesses a wonderful natural voice of power, but others could be named who are equally gifted yet who over-stress their power in shoutings, hamper their quality by throaty, nasal or other faulty emissions, and who are already losing half of the sympathetic beauty of tone once their Mr. Schwarz was able to pass from aria to lieder, to dramatic songs and back again to bravura operatic numbers; to sing tones so full and round and ringing that one was astonished, and the next moment he could diminish to those fortissimos so perfectly that a velvety and yet so sparkling pianissimo that astonishment would give place to murmurs of delight all over the auditorium. He never forced, he never shouted; he sang. What a pleasure it is to record that another such artist is before the American public.

## "DON GIOVANNI"

By The Christian Science Monitor special music correspondent

LONDON, England.—The revival of "Don Giovanni" at the "Old Vic" promises to be the event of the London musical season. For the occasion a new translation had been made by Mr. Edward J. Dent, whose admirable book on Mozart's operas and whose witty translation of "Figaro," are already well known. Furthermore, for this performance "Don Giovanni" had been divested of the curious garblings, cuts, and inserted business that had gathered upon it during the past 130 years.

E. J. Dent had always asserted that Mozart was a keener dramatist than the theatrical managers who in later times altered his works. Two valuable breaks between the scenes save the original division between Acts I and II, and the revival of the finale and sextet after Don Giovanni's disappearance. As great improvement is effected by throwing aside the tradition that "Don Giovanni" shall be played as a tragedy. Mozart never intended it as such. He and Da Ponte called it a "dramma giocoso." E. J. Dent and the producers, Olive Carey and Robert Arkins, gave it as such at the "Old Vic."

Every seat was filled; at the back stood a thick crowd, content to wait for hours if they might hear Mozart; all varieties of Londoners sitting shoulder to shoulder, and vis-à-vis across the theater a dramatist of world-wide fame and one of the greatest authorities on Plain-song and Tudor music.

The "Old Vic" is not rich in theatrical luxuries. The elaborate staging, ingenious machines, trap doors, etc., which appertain to Covent Garden must be dispensed with on this stage, but the good taste and discernment of the producers simply made up for them by supplying a setting which was artistic from start to finish.

Some of the scenes were fully staged, with painted scenery, as for instance, the first one, of a street in Seville showing the garden wall of the Commendatore's palace, an inn, and the corner of Don Giovanni's villa. Others were merely set with curtains, as in the ballroom of Don Giovanni's villa, where the rich, deep crimson of the hangings made a most effective background for the dancers. Again, some of the short scenes were carried out at the front of the stage with just enough scenery showing between the narrow opening of the main curtains to admit of the action continuing in front while the scene-shifters were at work behind. As E. J. Dent says of this opera in his book, "The whole play must move as quickly as possible. The 'Old Vic' performed prodigies in speed."

It is not often one has the pleasure of seeing operatic artists who are equally good and thorough in both branches of their art, but here one did find them. The singing and acting throughout were exceptionally good. How delightful it was to hear Mozart's arias rendered with the clean melodic lines of instrumental music, free from the vibrato and faulty intonation which spoil so much modern vocalization. And how delightful it was to be able to hear every word, whether sung or spoken, for throughout the diction was excellent. Phrase after phrase of the dialogue brought its laugh in the witty English translation by Mr. Dent.

Ordinarily Don Giovanni is presented as a shoddy character, boring and repellent enough to make the story seem doubly improbable. But Olive Carey, who took the title rôle, completely transformed him. Here was a handsome young Spanish grandee, with irresistible manners and charming gaiety, carrying all before him by sheer force of personality and thoroughly enjoying doing it. No wonder the various stage characters were dazzled by this Don's abilities. Even the audience, who knew from the outset that the Don was a scapegrace, sided with him in sympathetic admiration of his courage and charm. Undoubtedly Olive Carey carried off the honors of the evening, but Sumner Austin, who took the part of Leporello, proved a good second. He looked like Leporello for the time being, he was Leporello for the time being. His acting and singing were vivacious. He had worked out all the accessory touches, giving one an insight into the serving man's character. Watching him one could not help thinking that Mozart must have had a special, merry understanding of these "gentlemanly gentlemen." From force of circumstance he studied them at first hand in the days when he journeyed to Vienna in the suite of the Archbishop of Salzburg and had been numbered among the servants: "the two valets in attendance, the confectioner, Herr Zetti, the confectioner, two cooks, Ceccarelli, Brunetti, and my littleness."

Of the other men in this performance Steuart Wilson as Ottavio sang well and acted earnestly. S. Harrison as Masetto was delightfully bucolic. Arnold Beauvais as the Commendatore was thoroughly efficient. His makeup and singing as the Statue were particularly effective.

The careful study made by Mr. Dent of all the different versions of the Don Juan legend led to a more intelligent and sympathetic treatment of the characters of Donna Anna, Donna Elvira, and Zuzanna in this production than is usually the case. Too often Donna Anna is represented as a sort of virago, but she was a fine upright lady, even if proud and hidebound with Spanish etiquette. Gabrielle Vallings played her as such. Muriel Gough as Zuzanna sang rather better than she acted. However, she treated Zuzanna on the right lines and fitted neatly into the picture. Winifred Kennard, as Elvira sang well, and by her acting

succeeded in making Elvira human and attractive. The little bits of byplay by which she conveyed that Elvira truly loved the Don in spite of his faults, and that she continued to do so to the very end, were extremely good.

Altogether this production of Don Giovanni marks an epoch in the history of the opera in England, and the only regret is that at present so few performances are possible under the repertory system at the "Old Vic." Such excellence should be accessible to the whole public.

## ENGLISH NOTES

By The Christian Science Monitor special music correspondent

LONDON, England.—The name and fame of Pablo Casals have not been forgotten in England despite his absence of several years, and when he made his reappearance at a Queen's Hall symphony concert on November 19, he found a packed audience waiting to greet him. Sir Henry Wood opened the program with the Dream Pantomime music from Humperdinck's "Hansel and Gretel." Then, with every one in their places, the rustle of excitement sprang to a burst of applause as Casals came forward. He acknowledged it gravely, settled himself, and the Haydn concerto in D for violoncello and orchestra began.

The music, like much of the earlier Haydn, is limpid, clear cut, happy, but might seem formal under ordinary treatment. However, as played by Casals it was set in the region of the ineffable beauty. He rises far above the uncertainties and unevenness which to lesser cellists seem inseparable from the nature of their instrument, his musical utterance seems perfect, he has intellectual force, and moves confidently through lonely regions of exalted thought which few artists ever traverse. Among his many powers as an executant perhaps one of the most surprising at the present day is his command of the subtlest gradations of softness. He played a great variety of pianissimos, from a silver mezzo voice to a sound so soft, so pure, that one hardly listens to it with one's ears but rather with one's heart.

"Ein Heldenleben" by Strauss followed, then came Bach's suite No. 3 in C for violoncello, unaccompanied. When finally Casals yielded to the overwhelming demand for an extra, he delighted every one by playing the slow movement from the Haydn concerto over again. The concert ended with Vaughan Williams' brilliant overture to "The Wasps."

Engene Goossens Jr. gave another of his notable concerts at Queen's Hall on November 17. The program, as usual, contained a variety of interesting modern works and their performance by the orchestra left nothing to be desired.

Bach's fugue in C minor, scored by Elgar (produced at a previous Goossens concert), was repeated by special request at this. Again it was greeted with lavish applause, and again encored. This thing is fast becoming a fashion. In one sense it is understandable, for the fugue is structurally a magnificent piece of music, and Elgar has flooded it with a Gothic with a full splendor of modern orchestral color in which the lines, curves and details stand forth gloriously clear. The fugue was as well played under Goossens as it is possible to imagine—the initial announcement of the subject by the second violins, violas and cellos being superb in attack and unanimity. A short but decidedly picturesque fantasia called "The Wild Sea-Fowl," by Holbrooke, was given for the first time and proved to have much to commend it. Liszt's symphonic poem "Prometheus" is seldom played in London, so it came practically as a novelty at this concert. It impresses one as an imaginative, arresting piece of music that just missed greatness. An "Aubade" by Cyril Scott was given its first performance in England. It is highly likable but rather too long.

Still another first performance in England had been secured by Goossens for this concert—nothing less than Manuel Falla's suite, "El Amor Brujo." The ballet from which it is taken is founded on a tale of Andalusian gypsies by G. Martinez Sierra, and practically the whole of the music is incorporated in the suite, but on this occasion only three numbers were played. These were remarkable for vivid rhythm, color, melodic grace and a certain indescribable "chic" in the workmanship. The episode in 7-8 time that occurs in the "Pantomime" movement was particularly charming. Debussy's "Rondes de Printemps" and Rimsky-Korsakov's symphony "Antar" completed the program. Consciousness of expression is an immense asset to program music. "Antar" exhibits it.

The well-known authority on Elizabethan music, the Rev. Dr. Edmund Fellowes, gave a lecture on "Lute Songs of the Seventeenth Century" to the Society of Women Musicians on November 19 at 74 Grosvenor Street. He described the nature of these songs, also the manner in which they were sung, either to an accompaniment on the lute or as part songs for several voices. The lute songs form a complete group by themselves. They were all composed in a period of less than 30 years—from 1595 to 1622—and by their excellence are a proud possession for English music. The volumes in which they were published are very rare. The British Museum, however, has a collection which is practically complete save for two volumes which are now in American possession. Of these one is by Robert Jones, and, thanks to the courtesy of the owner, a photographic copy has been secured for the British Museum. So far it has not been possible to do the same for the other, which is no less famous a book than Morley's First Book of Aires. It was bought at the Halliwell Phillips sale in the nine-

ties by an American collector and lies stored in his library.

Dr. Fellowes gave an interesting account of the free rhythm employed by the luteist song writers, and sang a number of the songs, accompanied on the piano by Dr. Emily Dagmond. He also delighted his audience by playing a solo on the lute.

## FERENC VECSEY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—"I had the strangest feeling of my experience yesterday, when I stepped out upon the platform of Carnegie Hall," said Ferenc Vecsey, the Hungarian violinist, to The Christian Science Monitor representative the day after his first recital. "I had played on the same stage before, but that was many years ago. I was a boy of 12, and audiences perhaps meant less to me than they do now. I had begun playing the violin when I was seven. There were no musicians in our family. On my mother's side the family was political; on my father's it was military. However, my mother loved Hungarian music and my father played the violin well for an amateur. After three years of study I was playing in concerts and touring Europe."

Then I came to America for a short time, but since then I have been playing on the Continent, in England and in South America. Mr. Meyer-Roden, my accompanist, and I have just given 15 concerts one after another in Buenos Aires. Down there and in Europe I feel that I am playing among friends. Yesterday it was like a debut. I was before an audience that did not know me and I felt that I was not in touch with it. For that reason I am glad to be able to speak through the columns of your paper to the American public; to let it know a little of me, my musical viewpoint, if you will, in order to be able to establish what I think is absolutely necessary between the public and the artist, and that is the proper rapport."

"In order to establish that contact I do not consider it sufficient to be an artist merely to play before an audience. I think the audience should know something at least of the artist's intellectual musical ideas. I felt that here the public saw me only as a new individuality. That is natural. The important thing for the public is first of all to realize that it must not seize upon the mere color of the presentation, the mannerisms of the artist, but to seek to grasp at the thought, the depth of sympathetic feeling with which the artist presents his numbers."

Mr. Vecsey sighed. It was evident that he felt deeply on the subject of rapport between artist and public. "One could speak for hours of it," he went on. "It is only when true sympathy is established between artist and public that the artist is enabled to give of his best to his audiences. Let me say this: I feel that an artist is in reality a messenger who is to tell the public that there is a purer atmosphere of art. One in which one can breathe both in pleasure and in profit, in which it can gain a knowledge of the beauties of music. I, myself, feel that to do such playing is my duty; that I would sooner or later lose something important to my art should I play merely to thrill or to amuse."

It was hinted that it would be interesting to have Mr. Vecsey's views on boy prodigies and the reason why he successfully passed from that class to his now assured position. Those who heard Mr. Vecsey in his white sailor-suited days, even now talk about the dazzling ease in which he overcame technical difficulties and the unspooled manner in which he took his plaudits. Mr. Vecsey is still almost diffident of manner before an audience and reluctant to speak about himself, but when it comes to music he is all-eager with philosophy, learned but never pedantic; he forgets about himself and becomes more animated in manner than he is when playing. It is evident, too, that he is always putting thought behind what he says, thought that is not of the moment only but the result of much pondering on the subjects of which he speaks.

"Yes, the critical time for the prodigy comes when the youth looks back at what the child did unconsciously, without the slightest idea of what difficulties he was attempting, and he wonders how he ever dared such playing. He hesitates to try it again, and so some prodigies do not develop into a career. There are, however, exceptions, and I owe my passing in safety, from the age of instinct into that of thinking, to the advice of my father as well as to the urge which I could not resist. It kept me working on and on. In those childhood days music bubbled out like a spring, the source of which the boy did not know nor even care to know. To become an artist one must learn to conserve that power."

Mr. Vecsey hopes to play concertos with orchestras while in America as he feels so much of the best music for the violin is written with the orchestral background. For the last four years Mr. Meyer-Roden has not only been Mr. Vecsey's accompanist but has conducted the orchestras with which the Hungarian violinist played. To be classed as "a Hungarian violinist" is not quite to Mr. Vecsey's liking either. He said, "I was born in Budapest, yes, and I am a Hungarian and proud of my ancestry, but in art I am an internationalist. Class me as a Hungarian and the public at once expects me to play zigeuner lieder. Already in America I have even been criticized as not having the true Hungarian fire. Such gypsy pieces I can play and do, but I refuse to make my programs stereotyped. I wish to play of the best. Such numbers as the Bach chaconne, which I played yesterday, bring development not only for the artist but also for the public."



## THE HOME FORUM

## Opera Producing Two Centuries Ago

(John Gay to Dean Swift)

March 20th, 1728.  
 "The Beggar's Opera" has been acted now thirty-six times, and was as full the last night as the first; and as yet there is not the least probability of a thin audience; though there is a discourse about the town, that the directors of the Royal Academy of Music design to solicit against its being played on the outlandish opera days, as it is now called. On the benefit day of one of the actresses, last week, they were obliged to give out another play or dismiss the audience. A play was given out, but the people called for "The Beggar's Opera," and they were forced to play it, or the audience would not have stayed.

I have got all by this success between seven and eight hundred pounds, and Rich (deducting the whole charge of the house) has cleared already near four thousand pounds. In about a month I am going to the Bath with the Duchess of Marlborough and Mr. Congreve; for I have no expectation of receiving any favors from the Court.

There is a mezzotint print published today of Polly, the heroine of "The Beggar's Opera," who was before unknown, and is now so in vogue that I am in doubt whether her fame does not surpass that of the Opera itself.

(Dean Swift to John Gay)

Dublin, March 25th, 1728.  
 We have your opera for sixpence, and we are as full of it "pro modulo nostro" as London can be; continually acting, and house crammed, and the Lord-Lieutenant several times there, laughing his heart out. I wish you had sent me a copy, as I desired to oblige an honest bookseller. It would have done little harm, for no English copy has been sold, but the Dublin one has run prodigiously.

I did not understand that the scene of Lockit and Peachum's quarrel was an imitation of one between Brutus and Cassius, till I was told it.

We hear a million of stories about the Opera, of the encore, at the song, "That was levell'd at me," when two great ministers were in a box together, and all the world staring at them.

I am heartily glad that your opera has mended your purse, though perhaps it may spoil your Court.

I think that rich rogue, Rich, should in conscience make you a present of two or three hundred guineas. I am impatient that such a dog, by sitting still, should get five times more than the author.

You told me a month ago of several hundred pounds, and have you not yet made up the eighth? I know your methods. How many third days are you allowed, and how much is each day worth, and what did you get for copy?

Will you desire my Lord Boling-

broke, Mr. Pulteney, and Mr. Pope, to command you to buy an annuity with two thousand pounds? that you may laugh at Courts, and did Ministers "hiss, etc."—and ten to one they will be ready to grease you when you are fat.

Get me likewise Polly's mezzotint. Lord, how the schoolboys at Westminster and university lads adore you at this juncture! Have you made as many men laugh as ministers can make weep—"Life and Letters of John Gay," by Lewis Melville.

## Over the Hills to Tarifa

"As a matter of fact," writes William Dean Howells, "we were very near not going even to Tarifa, though we had promised ourselves going from the first. But it was very charming to linger in the civilization of that hotel; to wander through its garden paths in the afternoon after a forenoon's writing and inhale the keen aromatic odors of the eucalyptus, and when the day waned to have tea at an iron table on

with tiled fields and garden spaces around the cottages, and now we had Tarifa always in sight, a stretch of white walls beside the blue sea with an effect of vicinity which it was very long in realizing. We had meant when we reached the town at last to choose which fonda we should stop at for our luncheon, but our driver chose the Fonda de Villaneuva outside the town wall, and I do not believe we could have chosen better if he had let us. He really put us down across the way at the venta where he was

clan statues brought out of Italy ornamented the room where we dined and Musick play'd delightfully during the entire entertainment. After sitting two hours we returned to the reception room, talked in coteries and so departed after having spent an uncommonly amusing day. But I believe there never was a court more managed by the observances of Etiquette, than the Thuilleries.—"An Irish Peer on the Continent." (1801-1803) as related by Catherine Wilmot (ed. by T. U. Sadler).



"Halt of the Three Wise Men," from the painting by John La Farge

## Matthew ii, 1, 2

Now when Jesus was born in Bethlehem of Judaea in the days of Herod the king, behold, there came wise men from the east to Jerusalem, Saying, Where is he that is born King of the Jews? for we have seen his star in the east, and are come to worship him.

## Originals and Copies

"... We do not laugh when a wealthy 'patron of art,' or a paternal government, pays an enormous price for a painting because it is pronounced by experts to be a genuine work of a famous 'old master.' Ambrose Bierce declares in 'Tangential Views,' 'And we do not laugh—not all of us—when, as in the present instance, the value drops to nearly nothing because the painting proves to be a copy only, or the work of an unknown hand.'"

"I am no artist nor even a connoisseur. If I were I should doubtless understand why a copy that is as beautiful as an original is not so desirable... possession—why it does not give so great pleasure to the eye and the mind and the heart. I should understand why the work of an obscure or unknown artist is not so valuable as the work of a famous artist if it happens to be as good."

"One would suppose—that is, one unacquainted with art might be conceived as supposing—that the value of a painting would be appraised without reference to the question: Who made it? It seems (to the unenlightened) as if it would make no difference what name was borne by the person that painted it—just as the Iliad or the Odyssey would be equally pleasing whether written by Homer or by 'another man of the same name,' or another name. I have the hardihood to declare that it is—and here I am on my own ground. I affirm—nay, I swear, tipped with lifted hand—that the pleasure of any reasonable man in reading 'Ossian' is not abated by knowledge that the author was Macpherson;... What is it to me, or to you, if the Shakespeare plays were written by Bacon? We have the plays; let us read and be thankful."

"If that is the mental attitude of the true lover of letters, and it is, why is the true lover of art differently constituted, if he is? Why are the still vexed Bernmothes' of his soul still vexed? Why can't he make up his mind that a work of art is good, or is bad, and let it go at that, serenely unconcerned about the 'irrelevant, incompetent and immaterial' babble of the experts in authenticity?"

## Pipe Upon an Oaten Reed

Shepherd! while the lambs do feed,  
 And you rest beneath a tree,  
 Pipe upon an oaten reed  
 Merrily and merrily.

Should it rain do not forbear—  
 Rain comes from the happy sky—  
 Tune us now a quiet air  
 Till the shower passes by.  
 —James Stephens.

the seaward terrace. Or if we went to Gibraltar, it was interesting to wonder why we had gone, and to be so glad of getting back; and after dinner joining a pleasant international group in the long reading-room with the hearth-fires at either end which, if you got near them, were so comforting against the evening chill. Sometimes the pleasure of the time was heightened by the rain pattering on the glass roof of the patio, where in the afternoon a bulky Spanish mother sat mute beside her basket of laces which you could buy if you would, but need not if you rather not; in either case she smiled placidly.

"At last we did get together courage enough to drive twelve miles over the hills to Tarifa, but this courage was pieced out of the fragments of the courage we had lost for going to Cadiz by the public automobile which runs daily from Algeciras. The road after you passed Tarifa was so bad that those who had endured it said nobody could endure it, and in such case I was sure I could not, but now I am sorry I did not venture. But we were glad of as much sun as we could get on the brisk November morning when we drove out of the hotel garden and began the long climb, with little intervals of level and even of lapse. We started at ten o'clock, and it was not too late in that land of anomalous hours to meet peasants on their mules and donkeys bringing loads of stuff to market in Algeciras. Men were plowing with many yoke of oxen in the wheat-fields; elsewhere there were green pastures with herds of horses grazing in them, an abundance of brown pigs, and flocks of sheep with small lambs plaintively bleating. The pretty white farmhouses, gathered at times into villages, and grapes and figs and pomegranates in their gardens; and when we left them and climbed higher, we began passing through long stretches of woods."

"The trees grew wild, sometimes sturdily like our oaks, and sometimes gnarled and twisted like our seaside cedars, and in every state of exhortation. The bark is taken from the tree each seventh year, and it begins to be taken long before the first seventh. The tender saplings and the superannuated shell wasting to its fall yield alike their bark, which is stripped from the roots to the highest boughs...."

"The country grew lonelier and drearier as we mounted, and the wind blew colder over the fields blotched with that sort of ground-palm, which lays waste so much land in southern Spain. When we descended the winding road from the summit we came in sight of the sea with Africa clearly visible beyond, and we did not lose sight of it again. Sometimes we met soldiers possibly looking out for smugglers but, let us hope, not molesting them; and once we met a brace of the all-respected Civil Guards, marching shoulder to shoulder, with their cloaks swinging free and their carbines on their arms, severe, serene, silent. Now and then a mounted wayfarer came toward us looking like a landed proprietor in his own equipment and that of his steed, and there were peasant women solidly perched on donkeys, and draped in long black cloaks and hooded in white kerchiefs. "The landscape softened again,

going to bait his horses; and in what might well have seemed the custody of a little policeman with a sword at his side, we were conducted to the fonda and shown up into the very neat icy cold parlor where a young girl with a yellow flower in her hair received us." (From "Familiar Spanish Travels.")

## Napoleon I in the Tuileries

The fifth of this Month we dined at the Thuilleries with Bonaparte. After passing through various Ante-chambers where were bands of military music, we at length reached the room where Madame Bonaparte sat under a canopy blazing in Purple and diamonds. More than two hundred persons were assembled and Bonaparte walked about the room speaking politely to everybody. His countenance is delightful when animated by conversation, and the expression in the lower part of his face pleasing to the greatest degree; his eyes are reflection itself, but so charming a smile as his, I never scarcely beheld. His dress was simple and his air, reserved, announcing everything of the polish'd gentleman. The Band struck up on our going in to dinner, to which Bonaparte led the way by taking the Regal prerogative of walking out of the room first. Everyone followed indiscriminately and both Bonaparte and Madame sat down at the side of the table without any regard to place. Lady Mount Cashell looking beautiful and dress'd in black crape and diamonds was handed in to dinner by the English Minister, and I by General Grouchy, Madame Condorcet's brother, a highly polish'd and pleasing man. He was my Society during Dinner. For on looking to my right hand, who should I see gobbling like a duck but Talleyrand. He however renew'd our acquaintance for two or three minutes, and then I left him to the destruction of all the poultry he could lay his claw upon. General Grouchy was second in command in the affair of Bantry Bay, on board the "Fraternalité," and had every intention of snapping the grappling irons which attach Ireland to England. We laugh'd heartily at the different circumstances under which our acquaintance would have commenced had the business succeeded. However I took care to tell him "had their philanthropic undertaking prosper'd as happily in Ireland as it did across the Alps, I should expect by this time to see our little Island hung up as a curiosity in the Louvre amongst the Italian Trophies." This would not have been too civil but that it passed in the highest good spirits. I was more regaled than I can express by the perfume of oranges and roses which, with a thousand other kinds of Flowers, seem'd to grow out of Moss and artificial Rocks, the entire length of the plateau which reach'd from the top to the bottom of the table. There was a servant to every chair and nothing but Plate was used. The Apartments were hung over with fine Gobelins, and the ceilings painted by the first hands. Gre-

## "Cast Thy Bread Upon the Waters"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Our bread upon the waters? We whose strength  
 From day to day by scant supply  
 maintains  
 Its waning powers against our  
 journey's strains,  
 And threatens failure ere we come at  
 length  
 Where we desire. From that spent  
 store shall we  
 Give bread who scarce a crumb have  
 left to feed  
 The hungry sparrow who proclaims  
 his need,  
 And asks our pity from his near-by  
 tree?

If crumbs we take, the sparrow hun-  
 gry goes;  
 If bread unbroken, we must share  
 his lot:  
 Tighten our girdles, and eschew the  
 pot.  
 Lest, empty, it remind us of our woes.  
 Shall man and sparrow both an-  
 hungared fast  
 That on the waters all their food be  
 cast?

The waters through their many courses  
 gain  
 The changeful, wide, and deep, mys-  
 terious sea,  
 That filling, never fills but sets them  
 free.  
 By nature's alchemy, to reach again  
 The place from whence they came.  
 Then may our bread  
 In manner like, by alchemy more  
 rare,  
 Be from these waters borne again  
 with care  
 Back to the hand by which it first  
 was spread.

Who gives, receives. With added ben-  
 son  
 The gift returns, though none can  
 see the cord  
 That binds the gift from out our  
 scanty hoard  
 To those received, nor tell the course  
 they've run:  
 Only, upon the waters' bosom cast.  
 Bread comes again after due season  
 past.

Our bread! Our life! Not one sus-  
 taining sheaf  
 From God's great wheat field that  
 around us lies,  
 But all we garner, through our  
 many ties,  
 Be cast upon the waters, as a leaf  
 To float away upon the streamlet's  
 breast.

All of our life! Then all our life  
 must be  
 Worthy, if it would react worthily  
 Upon our fellows in the path to rest.

We give it to the waters knowing not  
 To whom, nor when, nor where, it  
 comfort lends,  
 The Hand that gave it other mercies  
 sends,  
 Our daily bread, proof we are not  
 forgot,  
 From source to sea, from sea to  
 source they flow  
 In mystic movement nought can'er  
 o'erthrow.

## "Nay; but We Will Have a King"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ONE of the inevitable tendencies of the human mind is its demand for a ruler. It is an inevitable tendency because it is the counterfeit of the desire for government by Principle, which is the eternal status of man in the image and likeness of God. The more material his outlook, the more surely does the mortal seek to gain through material means that guidance and that discipleship, those "pleasures for evermore" which alone are to be found in their reality in the divine Mind.

The whole history of the human race, in its struggle upward from sense to Soul, is an exposition of the truth of this statement. The great figures in history, from Abraham to Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer of Christian Science, are those men and women who have had the courage to break with the material ruling of persons, customs, and tradition, and to appeal alone to Principle, in the prayer of Saul on the road to Damascus, "Lord, what wilt thou have me to do?"

As it is with the individual, so it is with whole peoples who have followed this leading, however falteringly and imperfectly. They are the great people in history; the children of Israel, setting out from Egypt toward the land of promise, and again and again in their later history, as they reaffirmed their ancient faith, the early Christians, the Hussites, the Protestants, the Puritans, and so on to the present day, to those who have really named the name of Christ in Christian Science, and to those countless thousands who, feeling the purgation of Truth, are acting persistently on their highest sense of right. They have gained their greatness and their advance solely by reason of the fact that they have made Principle, to some extent, rather than person, their king.

"Then all the elders of Israel gathered themselves together, and came to Samuel unto Ramah. And said unto him, Behold, thou art old, and thy sons walk not in thy ways: now make us a king to judge us, like all the nations."

In some ways the episode recorded in this eighth chapter of I Samuel is one of the most momentous in history. The Israelites were well settled in the land of promise. The tremendous struggles of the early conquest were behind them. The spiritual triumphs seen in the Exodus, the crossing of the Red Sea, the sojourn in the wilderness, the winning of Canaan, struggles and triumphs which had made them so different from other peoples, were things of the past. They were settling down. The nations round about no longer regarded them as interlopers; Israel was accepted as an accomplished fact; the God of Israel was increasingly hailed by the nations as a God at least worthy to rank with their gods, and Israel began to acquiesce in this status, and to seek after conformity with the ideals of the nations rather than follow the insistent demand ever renewed to "come out from among them."

Moses, and those who followed in his steps, had sought to weld the people together, through one clear recourse, to the God of Israel on all occasions. Such a faith had wrought wonders for them, but the Israelites, settling back into materialism, gradually lost sight of the vision, and in the end "gathered themselves together" to Samuel at Ramah, and demanded a king "like all the nations."

So the story unfolds itself in the direct idiom of the East. The writer tells how the thing displeased Samuel, and how he "prayed unto the Lord." The answer to this prayer was remarkable, for in spite of his clear perception of the disloyalty to Principle involved in the people's demand, Samuel accepted it as the judgment of Principle that he should "hearken unto the voice of the people." Nevertheless he saw clearly enough what this demand would ultimately mean to Israel, and he was determined that they should do what they proposed to do with their eyes open. So he told them just exactly what this denial would mean, "the manner of the king that [should] reign" over them, and what their position would be; how that they would become the king's servants, both at home and in the field, how that they would be compelled to take their place in a vast material organization; how that the service of the king should appear as the one paramount duty, how this service would gradually strengthen itself by means of all manner of favors and all manner of punishments, until completely dominated by their own sense of kingship, and having lost sight of their God, they would "cry out in that day because of" their king.

In spite of all this, the story relates how the people refused to obey the voice of Samuel and persisted doggedly in the demand, "Nay; but we will have a king over us; that we also may be like all the nations; and that our king may judge us, and go out before us, and fight our battles," and how in the end the judgment of Principle was pronounced, "Hearken unto their voice, and make them a king."

"That our king may judge us, and go out before us, and fight our battles." In this one sentence lies the explanation of all the pagan and

Christian idolatry of the ages. It is the bondage against which the soldiers of Principle have fought persistently from the days of Abraham to the present day, and the end of the struggle is clearly not yet.

The great truth which Mrs. Eddy revealed to the world is the utter freedom of the individual to work out his own salvation, and the utter impossibility of anyone else working it out for him. On page 141 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," the textbook of Christian Science, under the marginal heading, "No ecclesiastical monopoly," she has written: "For this Principle there is no dynasty, no ecclesiastical monopoly. Its only crowned head is immortal sovereignty. Its only priest is the spiritualized man."

It is open to every one, through his understanding of Christian Science, to prove the truth of this tremendous statement for himself. But such a proof can never be attained where there is any divided allegiance, where anyone is called "good, save one, that is, God." Principle, Life, Truth, and Love.

## And Now From Tree or Bush

The trees merge and melt in the fall—  
 A grey sky,  
 And now from tree or bush, we can  
 not tell where,  
 A thin sound arises, faintly, haltingly,  
 Stops to take breath and then fills  
 the quiet air

With a hoarse, sweet music. Thereon,  
 all around,  
 All the other nightjars join in the  
 whirring song.  
 And, as we pause to hear, the shadowy  
 trees resound  
 Till the whole vague hill-side is  
 filled with the throng.

Singing louder and louder. But all at  
 once  
 The chorus gives way to the sweet-  
 est voice,  
 A single and lonely singer, whose un-  
 changing runs  
 Charm our ears with magic, monotonous  
 noise.

He pauses. We seek him; but the song  
 once gone,  
 There is nothing to show him. We  
 clap hands in vain.  
 Now over the crest a new faint song  
 is begun.  
 That we can hardly hear. Is it he  
 again?

—Edward Shanks.

Modest After Censure  
 When one remains modest not after  
 praise but after censure, then he is  
 truly so.—Richter.

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., SATURDAY, DEC. 24, 1921

## EDITORIALS

### The Criminal of the High Seas

It is curious to find a conference called to bring about a limitation of armaments engaged in an effort to whitewash the criminal in the company of armaments. Yet this is precisely what is going on in Washington at the present moment. When the people of the world, who are straining under the cost of these armaments, realize what is happening in the matter, they will, it is to be suspected, exhibit very little gratitude to those who are endeavoring to retain them on the ground that they are a necessity of defense. For the fact is that the limitation of the capital ship is eventually going to have comparatively little effect on the cost of armaments, unless something is done to reduce the smaller craft like submarines, because, as Lord Lee pointed out in his admirable speech before the committee on Thursday last, the greater danger of submarines to any power, the greater will be the expenditure necessitated in the production of anti-submarine craft. Germany, he pointed out, had a fleet of 375 U-boats during the last war, but of these boats there were never simultaneously at sea more than nine or ten. Nevertheless it was found necessary, by Great Britain alone, to provide an anti-submarine surface fleet of 3000 vessels to deal with these nine or ten. What, then, will the nations have to provide, in this colossal and extravagant way, to prevent the depredations of the naval pirate?

Lord Lee made it quite clear that it was as a pirate that the submarine struck its only effective blow during the war. Great Britain transported 15,000,000 troops of her own across the Channel while the war lasted, yet not one man of these was lost through the action of submarines. Later on 2,000,000 United States troops were brought across the Atlantic, and again the submarine was proved powerless to interfere. Equally impotent did it prove against the fleet. The light cruisers traveled precisely where they liked through seas infested with submarines. The Grand Fleet never lost a single ship by a submarine attack. The only losses to the fleet were some obsolescent vessels which, in some instances, had not even taken the necessary precautions to protect themselves. The fact of the matter is that the submarine proved absolutely useless as a weapon of offense or defense against organized naval forces. Indeed, the First Lord declared that he was giving away no secrets when he stated that the "methods of detection, of location, as well as of the destruction of submarines had progressed so much further than the offensive power of the submarines themselves, that the latter had now already a reduced value against modern surface warships."

Where the submarine did succeed, was when it practically hoisted the black flag, and caused noncombatants and wounded men to walk the plank. The merchant ship and the hospital ship, it was eminently successful in dealing with, but to proclaim it the defender of the weak, and a necessity to a country with a long coastline, is to insist upon giving it a power which was never proved during the war, which the war, in reality, did everything to prove it did not possess. But the worst feature of the whole so-called controversy, lies in the fact that the defense of submarines goes on although the defenders themselves do not pretend to believe that if these ships are legitimized, there is any power on earth which can prevent them playing the pirate on the first occasion. The very powers which are now demanding their retention on the ground of defense may be the first to experience the effects of trusting their defense to a ship which, in your enemy's hands, is always a potential pirate. The answer, surely, to the arguments of the President's advisory committee, that "The United States Navy lacks a proper number of cruisers. The few we have would be unable to cover the necessary area to obtain information. Submarines could greatly assist them as they cannot be driven in by enemy scouts," is to build more light cruisers, which are an entirely legitimate type of fighting ship. To insist that you must have submarines to make good a deficiency in cruisers is very like saying that you should support an insufficient police force with a company of bandits, instead of increasing your police force.

As for the suggestion, which was made during the discussion, that rules should be laid down for the legitimate handling of submarines, there were rules and to spare in the year 1916. When a nation gets desperate, or when a nation is devoid of scruples, the rules for handling the submarine will be pitched unceremoniously overboard. The only way to get rid of submarines is by the simple process of getting rid of them. As long as they are legitimized, so long will the means be provided for the training of crews; and as long as these crews can be trained, in the time of peace, the difficulty of expanding the number of ships for them to handle, on the outbreak of war, will be an exceedingly simple one. The training of a crew is, however, by no means a simple matter, and it is in this fact that the possibility of getting rid of the submarine lies. For if a nation finds itself without submarines, and without the trained crews for them, at the beginning of a war, there will be an extremely practical as well as a moral difficulty in the way of its breaking its own undertakings.

What the public sees, however, is much more the moral side of the question than the technical one which appeals to the naval profession. The naval and military professions exist to carry on war, and any proposal to prevent the carrying on of war is scarcely likely to be received with sympathy by them. But the great public which pays for these wars, and which ultimately supplies the cannon fodder for them, looks at the matter quite differently. It is not much moved by the glories, indeed the glories of war have largely departed. It is very much moved by its abominations, and indeed its abominations are very much increased. There is hardly a surer road to set revolution upon its legs than the road which leads to military expansion. Every unnecessary

rifle which is made, and every unnecessary ship which is built, is an argument not only for the soap box and for the street corner, not only for the "brittle intellectual" and the pacifist, but for that vast body of men and women which is beginning to despair of governments acting upon the Golden Rule until they are positively forced to. There is no question at all that the submarine is the criminal of the high seas. The Conference now sitting in Washington will not do much for the peace of the world politically if it lets loose the criminal with a certificate of good conduct.

### Cabinet-Making in Canada

ALTHOUGH the recent general election in Canada left Mr. Mackenzie King with a clear majority over all other parties in the federal House of Commons, the Liberal leader is not finding the task of Cabinet-making any too easy. No doubt, if Mr. King desired to form a Cabinet entirely out of his own party, he might dispose of the matter easily enough, but he is too much of a statesman not to recognize the desirability of securing more extended support in the new House of Commons than that which can be supplied from the Liberals alone.

Now there is, it is true, a considerable difference in the policy of the Farmers Party, or the Progressives as they are now more generally called, and the Liberals, but it has all along been recognized that the two parties have very much in common and that a working agreement between them ought to be more than possible. Prior to the election, Mr. Mackenzie King made vigorous efforts to bring about such a working agreement. The Liberals, indeed, may be said to have been at all times ready to discuss such a possibility with the Progressives. But the Progressives determined to stand alone, and have justified their stand by securing a very considerable representation in the new House.

True, however, to his policy that the two "forces of progress," as he called them, should join hands, Mr. King has been endeavoring, ever since the election result was made known, to bring about a coalition. Rumors as to what steps he has taken, and is taking, are, of course, plentiful enough, but there seems to be little doubt that Mr. Drury, the Provincial Premier of Ontario, has already been approached, and that Mr. Crerar, the leader of the Progressives, has been invited to give his views on the subject. The difficulty is, as is generally the case, the extremists in either party. The extreme Progressives are entirely opposed to any kind of coalition with the Liberals, save on such terms as would mean complete triumph for the Progressive program, whilst the extreme Liberals take up a similar attitude in regard to the Progressives. As far as policy is concerned, there seems to be little doubt that the chief difficulty will be the tariff issue. The Progressives are frankly free traders, but, whilst the Liberals are committed to a drastic revision of the tariff downward, Mr. Mackenzie King has repeatedly repudiated the doctrine of free trade as applied to Canada at the present time.

The whole problem facing Mr. King is, in a way, curiously similar to that which faced Sir Robert Borden in 1917. At that time the great obstacle in the way of a coalition government was a "solid Quebec." Today, the difficulty is a solid Progressive bloc in the Prairie Provinces. In the end, Sir Robert Borden achieved his purpose by securing the adherence of moderate men in both parties, and the indications are that Mr. Mackenzie King may bring about a settlement today along the same lines.

### Mr. Mellon's Latest Special Plea

EVEN among prohibitionists and the friends and defenders of the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States there was a disposition, at the time Mr. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, authorized federal regulations permitting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating beer for medicinal purposes, to regard the action reasonably and charitably. From a strictly legal standpoint the brewers had been entitled to the order for many months, as a legacy from the Wilson Administration, bequeathed to them by the retiring Attorney-General on almost his last day in office. Congress had played fast and loose with the new legislation designed to make the operation of the order impossible, and had failed, through the filibustering methods of the opposition, greatly in the minority, to clinch the advantage which the opportunity offered. There was even some disposition to suspect that Mr. Mellon, in authorizing the promulgation of the regulatory order, had the somewhat cleverly concealed purpose of forcing the hand of Congress in the matter and compelling immediate action which would render the medicinal beer ruling ineffective. The action had that effect, unquestionably, whatever the undisclosed purpose of the Secretary may have been. The anti-beer bill became a law within a few weeks after the long-delayed regulations were issued.

But now Mr. Mellon has appeared in a rôle which may not be so readily defined or so circumstantially defended. While in the previous instance he was given the benefit of a somewhat questionable doubt, probably because of the supposition that he could not possibly have desired to do aught that would give aid or sympathy to the cause of the nullificationists, there may be a failure now to regard his attitude as entirely unprejudiced. No one, it is safe to say, will see in his proposal to raise \$500,000,000 toward the payment of a bonus to former service men by a tax on light beer and wines, a desire to support and uphold the expressed will of the people as declared in the prohibition amendment and the laws provided for its enforcement. There is nothing new in Mr. Mellon's plan to increase the federal revenues from a tax on beer and wine. It has been proposed before, admittedly as an attack upon the law. It is a specious appeal, though plausible, despite the fact that it has been proved, not only in the United States, but elsewhere, that revenue derived from such a source constitutes a liability rather than an asset, because the economic cost of producing the revenue is far greater than the claimed net return. In practice, the system is about as profitable to a nation or a community as it would be to an individual to permit a highwayman to rob him on shares. An estimated net return, say of \$500,000,000 annually, the amount pro-

posed by Secretary Mellon as desirable to meet the proposed bonus, would cost the people of the United States many times that sum, spent for something they do not want, something they have learned to do quite well without.

Such, briefly, is the economic aspect of the proposition. Beyond this, unquestionably, there would result the virtual nullification of the prohibition amendment, the repeal, in effect, of the enforcement law, and the attempted overriding of the prohibition laws of approximately forty-five of the forty-eight states of the Union. There would result also the opening, logically, of the breweries and saloons, and the return, perhaps somewhat gradually but none the less surely, to those conditions in social and political life which are the accompaniment of the saloon. Certainly Mr. Mellon cannot imagine that he is appealing to the intelligence of the American people in urging his proposed nullification measure! The nation is not pauperized. The matter of appropriating funds for a soldier bonus has been, and continues to be, a perplexing problem, difficult of solution. This cannot be denied. But the emergency is not one in which the people will resort to such a remedy, because it is, in fact, not a remedy at all. Is there still a lingering belief that the young men of the country who answered the call to arms are resentful because of the adoption of the prohibition amendment while many of them were in camps or overseas? There was such a tradition at one time, but there has been no evidence, since the armistice or since the service men were mustered out, that they favor nullification. And they do not favor it now, even with the tentative offer of such a premium as the bonus appropriation may appear to be. The American Legion, regarded as the organization most representative of the returned soldiers, already has disclaimed support of the Mellon plan. In this disclaimer, it is safe to say, the American people as a whole will join.

### Saint-Saëns' Work

CAMILLE SAINT-SAËNS was always more or less an object of reproach with critics, both in and out of France, because he maintained a conservative, traditional, and classical outlook toward music, and because he refused either to institute revolts on his own account against the existing artistic order or to join revolutionary movements that other men started. And yet, if he stuck resolutely to ancient ways, he did not go so far as to select particular masters and make them his models. And if he was averse to assembling a group of his contemporaries about himself as leader, and was firm also in refusing to attach himself to a group that somebody else led, he managed somehow to get listened to. He needed, in fine, neither past authority nor present organization to help him to a hearing. He succeeded in winning the attention of the public on his own gifts.

He cannot be described, then, as an old-school composer, even if, as Romain Rolland holds, he takes somewhat after Mendelssohn, inclining to Mendelssohnian gracefulness of melodic outline, simplicity of structural design, and restraint of feeling. Again, he can scarcely be set down as a middle-school composer, in spite of his obvious indebtedness to Liszt for the form known as the symphonic poem, and in spite of his avowed admiration for Wagner. Granted, however, that he could not have written orchestral music of a descriptive sort without the guidance of Liszt, how remote, nevertheless, are his "Omphale's Spinning-Wheel" and his "Danse Macabre," as to method and style, from Liszt's "Mazeppa" and "Tasso"! And of all men who in the latter part of the nineteenth century expressed themselves in tone, he probably imitated Wagner the least, notwithstanding what may be proved against him on the ground of his opera, "Henry VIII." He must be admitted, perhaps, to have a certain kinship with Bizet; for the picture of Delilah in "Samson and Delilah," which is his great popular achievement as a feminine portrait painter, without doubt discloses similarity to Bizet's picture of the title character in "Carmen." Finally, he cannot be spoken of as a new-school composer, since in one of his last works, a string quartet, he ignores the innovations of his fellow Frenchmen, Debussy and Ravel, and those of recent Russians as completely as if his concert experience in Paris during the last twenty years of his career had brought him no acquaintance with them.

Many persons would gladly accept Saint-Saëns and his independence of parties and reforms, if they could be allowed to rank him below Beethoven, Berlioz, Schumann, and Brahms. But that will hardly do. For, supposing he did write a good deal of music of second quality, he wrote much that is of capital importance to performers taking part in orchestral programs. Conductors could certainly not get along so happily as they do now, unless they had the symphony in C minor for orchestra, organ, and piano to use as an occasional relief from the regular type of symphony. They could not find anything outside his works that blends sentimentalism and neo-classicism as does his "Omphale's Spinning-Wheel." Certainly they could not find instruments in another composer's score setting off grisly humor in the peculiarly polite fashion that the xylophone, sounding the notes of a dance-tune, and the harp, tinkling off the hour of twelve o'clock midnight, set it off in his score of the "Danse Macabre." Violoncellists would regret exceedingly having the concerto for violoncello and orchestra in A minor taken from them. Violinists would protest a long while before they gave up the concerto in B minor; and they could not tell the whole story about their suppleness of bowing and velocity of fingering, but for the piece entitled "Introduction and Rondo Capriccioso." Lastly, to consider pianists, where would those making their debut with orchestra be, if they were deprived of the concerto in G minor, No. 2?

Should anyone succeed in telling why Saint-Saëns stayed always within the bounds which his predecessors set for musical development, the information, after all, might not be very valuable. If some analyzer of his motives should explain why he neglected to claim ground outside his heritage, content merely to keep in repair the fences built by Rameau and Mozart, the world might not be much richer for knowing it. The fact is that he had extraordinary familiarity with the great musical works written before his day and could see, as few other

men could, where opportunities for expression were opened by eighteenth-century composers but not taken advantage of. That must be why his works impress Rolland as bringing with them the light and sweetness of other times and why they seem to that critic like "fragments of another world." Do his pages, though, contain what are called reminiscences of past writers? Oh, almost never! On the contrary, his music furnishes one more help to historians who are engaged in the age-long quest of a definition for the word "originality."

### Editorial Notes

RATHER significant, it seems, this difficulty that is being experienced by Emma Goldman in securing an abiding-place in Europe. Sent from America to Russia because of her anarchistic predilections, she now finds herself facing exclusion not only from Russia, but also from Germany, for the same cause. Moreover, her eager canvassing of the consulates of other countries has so far failed to discover one that will give her tolerance, not to mention a welcome. One might say, indeed, that European sentiment is showing a strong tendency to favor government, where it seemed inclined not long ago to favor an absence of government. At any rate, something like this seems to be a legitimate deduction from the experience of anarchism's exponent.

THE Washington Conference has found one critic from possibly an unexpected quarter, South Africa. The voice of General Smuts is raised, not by any means to sound a jarring note, but in protest against the alleged loss of the "recognized individual status" of the British dominions at Washington. The Paris Conference, he thinks, was different. There the dominions had all the advantages of recognition, of consultation, and of mutual support. But why did not South Africa take steps to guard her international status by seeing that she was directly represented at Washington? Both Australasia and Canada have representatives, and to the general public the statement of the South African Premier that in the British delegation "the dominions as such will not be found" does not agree with apparent facts. If Sir Robert Borden, for instance, is not directly representing Canada, then what is he representing? But has South Africa for once been caught napping?

THE legislative measure passed by both branches of the Queensland Parliament, abolishing the Legislative Council or Upper House of that state, has been reserved for royal assent, which means that of the imperial authorities. It is rare now for any dominion measure to be held up in this way, and it may be assumed that only grave reasons would induce the advisers of the King finally to refuse consent to the measure becoming law. The Queensland Governor probably felt that he had no option but to submit the abolition bill, as it marks an important change in the form of government in an Australian state, and if the abolition of "the Conservative Chamber" does not lead to recklessness or to ill-digested legislation, other states may follow Queensland's example. Fourteen parliaments for 5,500,000 people would seem an over-generous allowance.

THE Dugdale Society of Stratford-on-Avon has published in full the records of the town from 1553 to 1566, the volume to be followed by others from this sturdy two-year-old association, which issues its publications to subscribers at one guinea a year. The present volume includes the interesting statement that Shakespeare's father was apprenticed to a "whittawer" or worker in white leather, who also was a glove-maker. In 1559 he made his mark instead of signing his name as a witness to certain court-leet proceedings, and his mark consisted of a glover's compasses, which it is held denoted "God encompasseth us," a favorite expression of faith which was indicated in various symbolic ways, one being the trade sign, "The Goat and Compasses," with which the great son of the glover would have been familiar.

THAT bill before the United States Congress for penalizing participation in blocs will furnish some amusement if it produces no other effect. It is, to say the least, a little peculiar that, after the recognition of blocs as a matter of course for years in European parliaments, restrictions upon them, in the interest of strict partisanship, should be developed in the United States, where independence of party yokes has long been gaining ground. If the offending "agricultural bloc," for instance, is a combination in "restraint of legislation," what, large sections of the American public may ask, is that old partisan weapon, the filibuster?

A BULLETIN by a western American press association to the effect that military toys are not suitable for children, because of the thought of conflict they encourage, represents a point well taken. Toy guns and soldiers are bound to give children more or less of the ancient conception of war as an institution both glorious and necessary, whereas the work of the future generation is to maintain with action that warfare is no part of civilization. By all means let some toys be miniature mechanical reproductions, but let these be confined to such as are used constructively.

NOR so very long ago the Chicago chief of police was being quoted in the newspapers of the United States as bewailing the impossibility of strict enforcement of the prohibition law, and advertising the fact that too many of his subordinates were finding it to their personal advantage not to enforce the law. Now the same police official is being quoted as declaring that he will "make Chicago so dry that it will squeak." Something must have happened. At least a police leader has discovered that where there is a will there is a way.

IN CENTRAL FALLS, Rhode Island, the rent profiteers are confronted by an unexpected and altogether unwelcome experience. No legal method having been discovered by which their extortions could be checked, the town authorities have hit upon the plan of increasing the assessed valuation of their properties to the extent of their alleged earning power. It may not afford much relief to the rent payers, but it promises to spoil the whole day for the not very considerate landlords.